

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, we have entered upon this day beseeching Thee to inspire us with new ventures of faith, new vistas of hope, and new visions of a love bringing all mankind into a glad and grateful obedience to Thy holy will.

Grant that we may minister more faithfully and generously to the needs of men and nations everywhere as they look eagerly and wistfully for a light to illuminate the skyline of their loftiest aspirations.

May our differences in party politics never mar or break that unity of spirit and cooperation which is so sorely needed as we seek to gain those blessings of peace and prosperity which none can ever find or enjoy alone.

We thank Thee for the life and character of Thy servant whom Thou hast called unto Thyself. Thou hast opened unto him the gateway of the more abundant life and received him into Thy nearer presence. Give unto the members of the bereaved family Thy divine consolation.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 215

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HENDERSON L. LANHAM, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Senate Resolution 216

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Senate Resolution 217

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JERE COOPER, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Senate Resolution 219

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. RUSSELL W. KEENEY, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States, No. 58-6.

DISABILITY INSURANCE PROVISIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, in the opening days of this session, I introduced H. R. 9836, to amend the Social Security Act with respect to the disability insurance provisions.

During the recent recess, I had an opportunity to visit a number of field offices of the Social Security Administration, and to talk to the regional administrators of the program. The need for revision of the act's disability section was very clearly pointed out to me as a result of my conversations with them—the people who are closest to the actual working of the act. Consistently, the feeling was that overly strict eligibility requirements for disability insurance have created injustices in that many deserving applicants must be turned down for failure to fully meet those requirements; and that inadequacies in the act cause frequent and unnecessary administrative difficulties. It is my feeling that the amendments that my bill would make will correct these faults.

The current eligibility requirements defining coverage are not only that an individual be both fully and currently insured, but that additionally, and unique to the disability section of the act, that he have not less than 20 quarters of coverage in the last 40 quarters immediately preceding the onset of his disability.

In practice this means that every individual over 50 years who is either fully insured on the basis of work in the more distant past, or is currently insured, or is both, but whose fully insured status is not based on recent work—within the 5 to 10 years immediately preceding the onset of his dis-

ability—is disqualified for disability insurance.

It is of course important to remember that we are only considering those individuals who are 50 years old or older, and who are both permanently and totally disabled. While it is true that they may apply for a disability freeze to protect their eventual old-age and survivors insurance benefits at 65, the period of time up to 15 years during which they are unable to earn an income will be years of privation which I believe to be the state of affairs that enactment of the disability program was specifically designed to avoid.

My bill will amend the act to extend insurance to those individuals who are either fully or currently insured, and will eliminate the section that he be more fully covered than he must be to receive OASI benefits.

By providing new definitions of disability, H. R. 9836 will insure coverage to those who need and deserve it by remedying the gross injustice imposed by the current stringent definition of disability. Presently, an individual who is permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of his trade or profession, but who is able to carry on some small manner of employment even though it be utterly unsuited to his capabilities, is not eligible.

For instance, a dentist who becomes crippled with arthritis or anyone who has special mental or physical training and who becomes incapacitated for his work is held not to be totally disabled if he could conceivably sweep a floor or qualify as a car greeter in front of some nightclub. This may sound exaggerated, but it is actually what is happening today, as specific cases prove.

As revised, the term disability will mean:

Inability of an individual, by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to be permanent or of long continued and indefinite duration, to engage in a substantial gainful activity which is the same as or similar to the occupation or employment last performed by him on a regular basis before the onset of such impairment.

A further inequitable situation stems from a frequent duplication of disability insurance coverage by other Federal agencies with more realistic definitions of disability. Since many individuals are considered permanently and totally disabled for one kind of Federal or State insurance, but not for the purposes of the Social Security Act, an additional definition of disability is added:

An individual shall be conclusively presumed to have furnished such proof (of disability) if he furnishes to the Secretary a formal declaration of his permanent and total disability, made by any Federal or State agency, which is still in effect and on the basis of which such agency is paying or has paid such individual monetary benefits for permanent and total disability.

While an opposite question of overly lenient disability definitions in some States might be raised, my purpose in this provision is to more nearly standardize eligibility requirements. It is patently unfair that an illness or injury that

is recognized by one governmental agency as permanently and totally disabling might not consistently be so recognized, and it is to this point that the amendment is directed.

I sincerely hope that Members of the House who believe in the position of these changes will communicate their views to the chairman and members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which during this session will consider revision of section 223 of the Social Security Act.

NUCLEAR ROCKETS AND EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the need for a better understanding by the Congress and the public of the nature, scope, and purpose of basic research and its relationship to our atomic-energy program, the Research and Development Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is planning to hold 2 weeks of public hearings on this subject beginning Monday, February 3, to which some 50 top-ranking scientists from our national laboratories and participating universities are being invited.

The hearings will be devoted primarily to work that is actually being performed in the field and will cover the major areas of chemistry, metallurgy, and nuclear physics. Among the specific areas to be covered will be high-energy accelerators, or atom smashers as they are commonly called, and experimental work being conducted in the controlled thermonuclear of fusion field. I would like, at this point, to introduce for the record a tentative schedule of these hearings: Monday, February 3, 1958, a general survey discussion of the basic research program.

Tuesday, February 4, 1958, a discussion by the working scientists of selected research topics in the field of chemistry.

First. Introduction.

Second. Nuclear chemistry:

(a) Chemical studies of high-energy nuclear reactions.

(b) Nuclear properties of the heavy elements.

(c) Studies of the fission process.

Third. Radiation and hot atom chemistry. The radiation chemistry of both aqueous and nonaqueous systems will be covered:

(a) Radiation chemistry.

(b) Hot atom chemistry.

Wednesday, February 5, 1958, continuation of chemistry research discussion and questions.

First. Chemical and thermodynamic properties at high temperatures.

Second. Effects of isotopic substitutes on chemical reactions.

Third. Selected topics in physical and inorganic chemistry:

(a) Studies in free radicals using microwave spectroscopy.

(b) Studies of molecular structures using neutron diffraction techniques.

(c) Solvent extraction techniques for the separation of actinide and rare earth elements.

(d) Ion exchange as a research tool.

Fourth. Geochemical studies.

Thursday, February 6, 1958, a discussion by the working scientists of selected research topics in the fields of metallurgy, solid state physics, ceramics, and radiation effects on solids.

First. Atomic structure and the fundamental properties of solids.

Second. Atoms in motion diffusion.

Third. Theory of alloys and solid solutions.

Fourth. The physical metallurgy of nuclear materials.

Fifth. Fundamental corrosion and oxidation studies.

Sixth. The effects of radiation on matter.

Friday, February 7, 1958, a discussion by the working scientists of selected research topics in the field of physics.

First. Low energy and medium energy nuclear physics:

(a) Basic concepts.

(b) Low energy neutron physics.

(c) Nuclear spectroscopy.

(d) Experiments and apparatus.

(e) The nonconservation of parity.

Monday, February 10, 1958, a discussion by working scientists of selected aspects of the controlled thermonuclear research program.

First. Introduction.

Second. Magnetic bottles for plasmas.

Third. Pinch discharges:

(a) Neutrons from pinches.

(b) The false neutrons.

(c) Some interesting pinch devices.

(d) The stabilized pinch.

(e) The turbulent pinch.

Tuesday, February 11, 1958, continuation of physics research discussion and questions.

First. High energy physics:

(a) Multi-bev accelerator experiments.

(b) Electron interactions.

(c) Elementary particles.

(d) Cosmic ray research.

(e) Cosmic ray rocket research.

Thursday, February 13, 1958, continuation of physics research discussion and questions.

First. Computers:

(a) University research computers.

(b) Applied mathematics research.

Second. High energy accelerators:

(a) The Brookhaven alternating gradient synchrotron.

(b) 15-45 bev electron linear accelerator.

(c) Fixed field alternating gradient system.

Friday, February 14, 1958, review of basic research program and level of support needed.

I would also like to call to the attention of the House the hearings to be held jointly by the Research and Development and Military Applications Subcommittees January 22 and 23, on the nuclear rocket program and advanced atomic engines for the exploration of outer space. Progress in this area of scientific research and development has been a matter of great interest and concern to the joint committee for a num-

ber of years and has acquired added urgency in light of Russia's recent dramatic scientific achievements, including her earth satellites. The hearings should be helpful in bringing the committee up to date in developments and provide information which will be useful in the development of sound national policies.

TAXING INCOME OF NONRESIDENTS

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, a great number of my constituents, like many other residents of the State of New Jersey, whose employment is in adjoining States, are faced with the problem of having their income taxed as nonresidents of the taxing State. This is a grave situation and, in my opinion, one that results in discriminatory treatment. I believe it only fair and just that the Congress recognize the urgency of this question and give it early consideration.

I have been pleased to note that as a result of widespread and searching publicity given this issue by leading newspapers in New Jersey, some discussions have already been held among the governors of the various affected States. I have noted that some legislative proposals aimed at finding a solution to the problem has been advanced. Because of the immediacy of this matter, I have today introduced a resolution directing the House Committee on the Judiciary to conduct a study and investigation into the political, institutional, and other problems surrounding the power of the several States to tax the incomes of nonresidents, for the purpose of determining the need for, and advisability of, amending the United States Constitution in such respect. I am also introducing a proposal for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the States from taxing nonresidents which may be included in the study contemplated by my resolution.

CHANTILLY AIRPORT—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 304)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the first paragraph under the heading "Department of Commerce" of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, there is submitted herewith my report recommending a site for a new public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Such report consists of a letter to me from the special assistant to the President for aviation matters, dated January 8, 1958, together with an enclosure entitled "Site Selection Study." It pro-

poses the site known as Chantilly, located partly in Loudoun County and partly in Fairfax County, Va., as the airport site which best meets the requirements of public safety, airport and airspace capacity, public service and cost.

Accordingly, I recommend the selection of the Chantilly site, and at this site have directed the Civil Aeronautics Administration to proceed forthwith with the construction and development of a new public airport to serve the growing needs of the National Capital region.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1958.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT COVERING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS DURING YEAR 1956—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 202)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, the 11th annual report, covering United States participation in the United Nations during the year 1956.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-six was a year of great peril to world peace and thus a stringent test for the United Nations—notably because of the crises in Egypt and in Hungary.

In Egypt the United Nations caused the world to turn away from war. Through a series of resolutions, the General Assembly effectively mobilized world opinion to achieve a cease-fire, and France and the United Kingdom shortly agreed to withdraw their forces. The Assembly's moral pressure played a powerful part in securing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory in March of this year.

In the case of Hungary, the Assembly succeeded by massive votes in mobilizing opinion against the Soviet Union's blatant disregard of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Although it has so far been impossible by peaceful means to secure freedom for the people of Hungary, this mobilization did arouse a strong revulsion around the world against Soviet imperialism.

The sharp contrast between the response of France, the United Kingdom and Israel on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other to the call of world opinion, is striking.

The Secretary General deserves particular commendation for his role in the United Nations actions during the Middle East crisis. As requested by the General Assembly, he developed within 48 hours a plan to set up, with the consent of the nations involved, the United Nations emergency force "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities." The force took up its position in the Suez Canal area and later moved to

other positions along the armistice demarcation lines. Today, it remains the guardian of peace in the sensitive Gaza and Sharm el Sheikh areas. The concept inherent in this force constitutes a potentially important development for the future of the United Nations as an increasingly effective instrument for maintaining peace.

Under a mandate from the General Assembly, the Secretary General also organized a fleet of more than 40 salvage vessels to remove the obstructions with which the Suez Canal had been blocked during the hostilities. By April 24, 1957, the canal was fully open and had resumed its role as an important artery in world commerce.

Thus the United Nations dealt effectively with a grave situation which could have caused general war. The restoration and maintenance of relative calm gives the United Nations the opportunity to work for the long-range solutions in the Middle East which alone can guarantee against the outbreak of new fighting.

Unlike the crisis in the Middle East, the situation in Hungary presented the problem of what the United Nations can do when one of its members refuses to respond to the peacemaking efforts of the General Assembly.

What began as a peaceful student demonstration in Budapest on October 23, 1956, mushroomed into a nationwide uprising of the Hungarian people aimed at national independence. It was crushed only through massive Soviet armed intervention. The United States proposed a resolution in the Security Council calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops. When this resolution was vetoed by the Soviet Union, a special emergency session of the General Assembly was convened under the "uniting for peace" procedure.

As the climax of a historic series of resolutions, the General Assembly on December 12 condemned the Soviet Union's violation of the United Nations Charter "in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights." It again requested the Soviet Union to halt its intervention in Hungary's internal affairs, withdraw its troops from Hungary, and permit reestablishment of Hungary's political independence. To these requests the Soviet Union turned a deaf ear.

On January 10, 1957, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary consisting of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia, and Uruguay—a committee drawn from five continents—and instructed it to investigate the Hungarian situation. Denied admission to Hungary by the Kadar regime, the Committee carried out its mandate by collecting authentic evidence elsewhere, mainly from eyewitnesses who had fled Hungary. The results of this investigation were published in the Special Committee's report. They clearly refuted on a point-by-point basis the Soviet version of events in Hungary. The report confirmed that the purpose of the Soviet intervention was the suppression of the legitimate demands of the Hungarian

people for freedom and independence. It revealed the naked truth of the ruthlessness of the Soviet intervention and its utter disregard for national sovereignty and basic human rights.

It was this report which led to the reconvening of the Assembly on September 10, 1957, and to the second resolution again condemning Soviet conduct, which was adopted by 60 votes to 10.

The United Nations succeeded in stopping the fighting in the Middle East because the parties involved complied with the recommendations of the General Assembly. In the case of Hungary, United Nations action was frustrated because the Soviet Union refused to comply with its recommendations. The blame lies not with the United Nations, but squarely on the shoulders of the men of the Kremlin who rely on force to keep Hungary from regaining its freedom.

The record of the United Nations clearly demonstrates that the processes of consultation, compromise, debate, and agreement are capable of relaxing tensions and resolving disputes if nations are willing to respect the opinions of mankind.

I was particularly pleased to note the progress made, under the aegis of the United Nations, in the fields of disarmament and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee has been the center for serious negotiations which we all hope will lead to a mutually acceptable agreement. The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency has been especially promising.

The United States welcomed the constructive work done by the United Nations over the past year toward the achievement of self-government and independence in the dependent areas and trust territories. The independence of Ghana and the termination of the United Nations trusteeship over Togoland under British administration constitute notable achievements.

By the admission of Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan, Ghana, and most recently the Federation of Malaya, the United Nations has increased its membership to 82. However, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Vietnam are still excluded by the Soviet veto in the Security Council. The United States considers their admission necessary and desirable and will continue its efforts to bring about their entry into the Organization.

The humanitarian activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in providing minimum subsistence and housing for over 900,000 refugees in the Near East were continued by the General Assembly with United States support. Although the Agency is doing an excellent job under trying circumstances, we must find a permanent solution to the Palestine refugee problem.

The economic and social activities of the United Nations have become increasingly effective. Through many channels and in numerous programs, the United Nations and the specialized agencies have contributed to the economic progress of the newly developing areas

of the world and, in the words of the United Nations Charter, "the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations." This report gives a full account of many of the strikingly successful battles the specialized agencies have fought and won against disease, hunger, and illiteracy in many lands.

It has been the continuing pledge of the United States to give full support to the United Nations and to seek constantly for ways to increase its strength and to develop its effectiveness as an instrument to maintain world peace. This report to the Congress contains concrete proof that we are keeping that pledge.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 13, 1958.

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 9739, DEALING WITH NATIONAL SECURITY INSTALLATIONS, MADE IN ORDER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that if a rule is reported out tomorrow on the bill H. R. 9739, that, notwithstanding it has not laid over for 1 day, it be in order to call the rule and bill up for consideration.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not, will the gentleman explain what the bill is that he anticipates calling up?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for the national security and for other purposes.

The reason for this request is that Members on both sides will be absent attending the funeral services of our late colleagues, our late colleague from Illinois, and our late colleague from Minnesota. They can be here tomorrow; they cannot be here Thursday. The leadership thinks it is only fair that we bring the bill up when they have an opportunity to be present and if there is a rollcall to be recorded.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I now announce that the bill will be brought up for consideration tomorrow.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, on tomorrow or Thursday, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 45 minutes, on Thursday next.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MILLER of California and to include extraneous remarks.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include an article notwithstanding that the cost of printing is estimated to be \$783.

Mr. SANTANGELO in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FARBESTEIN (at the request of Mr. MULTER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HENDERSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOEVEN and to include a statement.

THE LATE HONORABLE AUGUST H. ANDRESEN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to advise the House that our beloved colleague from Minnesota, the Honorable August H. ANDRESEN, passed from our midst this morning. He had been recuperating from an illness at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda and we had only recently been heartened by word that he was on his way to recovery and might soon return to his heavy labors here in the Congress of the United States.

He was born in Newark, Kendall County, Ill., on October 11, 1890, the son of Ole and Anna (Lunke) Andresen. His father was a Lutheran minister. At the age of 10, he and his family moved to Grand Forks, N. Dak., and 2 years later to Eagle Grove, Iowa. He later settled in Minnesota, where he entered the Red Wing Seminary in Red Wing and then St. Olaf College in Northfield, receiving bachelor of arts degrees from both institutions in 1912. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, and on receiving his bachelor of laws degree from St. Paul College of Law in 1915, he established his law practice in Red Wing, which has been his home for the last 42 years.

In this 16th term of service to his district, State, and Nation, it can safely be said that no man more faithfully performed the duties of his office. Looking around this Chamber I see only a few great men who were here prior to AUGUST when he first took his oath of office on January 3, 1925. Our distinguished Speaker was here along with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. His classmates of the 69th Congress who grace this body today are even fewer in numbers though equal in stature. They include our distinguished minority leader [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

If any proof be needed as to the true greatness of our departed colleague it lies in the 16 times his constituents laid upon his shoulders the burdens of service in the House of Representatives. It may further be found upon the pages of our history in the last 32 years and certainly in the hearts of us all.

Any man or woman who serves here any length of time gains recognition for leadership in some particular field of legislation. AUGUST ANDRESEN was known from his first days in Congress as a stalwart and unfailing friend of farm people. Minnesota has lost one of her most illustrious sons, but more tragically the Nation's farmers have lost one of their greatest friends in their time of most urgent need.

A leader in agriculture, he left his mark upon every piece of farm legislation enacted during his years of service. Preeminent in the field of dairy legislation, his leadership was not only recognized but it was followed on the dairy measures which came before us. One of the finest tributes to his character came when he led the last great fight here on this floor in behalf of the dairy industry and when it was over he still could number among his friends every man who had opposed his stand.

In committee and on and off the floor he could clasp in friendship the hand of every man or woman with whom he had served. He never shirked a duty regardless of personal feelings or sacrifice. He never compromised a principle, and he fought to the last breath for the things he believed were fair and just. Even in his hours of sadness and failing health, his seat on the great Committee on Agriculture was seldom empty.

He suffered a great personal loss last spring when his life partner, Julia, was taken from him. That tragic occurrence marked the end of his zest for life and all that remained for him was his service here with us. It is a remarkable tribute that his devotion to duty never lessened and his last months among us could be numbered among his days of greatest effort in behalf of the farm people he loved so deeply and served so faithfully.

His loss is mourned by many, and especially by his brother, Carl M. Andresen, of San Francisco, and two nephews, John L. Andresen, of Long Island, N. Y., and Carl M. Andresen, Jr., of Seattle. We extend our condolences and deepest sympathy to them in the loss of their brother and uncle. We also express our sorrow to our colleague's faithful office staff who knew probably better than any of us the greatness of his character, the nobility of his spirit, and his limitless devotion to duty.

Our friend and colleague will walk among us no more. Even though other hands will take up his labors and carry his work forward, there will long be felt the void of his absence. May his spirit of dedication to the cause of justice, equity, and equality guide us in our efforts to serve our fellow men.

If any man deserved to have said of him at the close of his days, "Well done thou good and faithful servant," that man was AUGUST HERMAN ANDRESEN, the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed with a very deep and sincere feeling of sadness that I join in the ceremonies today honoring my very good friend, AUGUST HERMAN ANDRESEN. In the old Minnesota Third District, before the last Reapportionment Act, Mr. ANDRESEN represented a part of the counties of my present district and the county in which I lived. I became acquainted with him then, and over these many years our friendship has ripened. I represent the Congressional district which adjoins Mr. ANDRESEN's First Congressional District, and my office adjoins his office here in the New House Office Building. I have had no closer, more personal friend than AUGUST ANDRESEN. I know of no one who has served his country with deeper devotion than Mr. ANDRESEN. I know of no Member of the Congress who was more devoted and who gave more days and hours of his time to his district and to the people of his district. My colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], has spoken about his devotion to agriculture. Personally I consider AUGUST ANDRESEN one of the ablest experts upon the agricultural and dairy problems of our country. He had been a leader and a persuasive leader on the floor of the House in the forming of all legislation pertaining to agriculture since he became a Member of the Congress. I know he was a devoted and faithful member of the Committee on Agriculture during his entire time in Congress. As we have learned so often in the past, the important work done in Congress is done in the legislative committees.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a loss to his district, it is indeed a loss to the great State of Minnesota, and it is a great loss to those of us here who knew AUGUST and loved him. It was sad to learn this morning that he had passed away during the night.

Mr. Speaker, may I say to you that of all the people I have known here, I knew no finer Christian gentleman than AUGUST ANDRESEN. When the heat of the debate was over, AUGUST still felt the same kindly Christian feelings toward those who disagreed with him as he felt toward his warm friends who agreed with him.

It is a great personal loss to me. I am acquainted with the staff who were so devoted to him, as he was to his staff. I know how they worked unceasingly for his district, for the State of Minnesota, and for this great country which AUGUST ANDRESEN loved so much.

I know how devoted Mr. and Mrs. Andresen were to one another. I know the great sadness that came to AUGUST when his wife, Julia, passed away last spring. I am sure that they are united in the heaven we all seek to enter.

I extend my deep personal sympathy to Mr. ANDRESEN's brother, Carl M. Andresen, of San Francisco, and his two nephews, John Andresen and Carl Andresen.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it was not my privilege to know well our beloved departed colleague, AUGUST ANDRESEN, until I came to the Congress in 1943, even though we were from the same State. Sometimes at political and other gatherings we shook hands and exchanged greetings, but I had not had the opportunity to get to know him well—as a person, as a legislator, or as a friend—until I came here. His going leaves a great emptiness in our hearts and in our House of Representatives that no one can fill.

Although shocked, I was not surprised at the sad news which came this morning. Mrs. Judd and I visited with AUGUST at the Bethesda Naval Hospital day before yesterday. It was clear that he was far from well. He had not gained as all of us hoped he would. But the good humor he exhibited, the twinkle in his eye, the little humorous twist that he so characteristically gave to comments in our conversation, made me know that whatever was ahead, AUGUST ANDRESEN was prepared to meet it with the calm, quiet strength with which he met everything that came in his long life of exceeding useful service to God, to country, and to his fellow men.

Doubtless the Nation and most in our State of Minnesota think of him first as the outstanding legislator that he was. He was diligent in his efforts, almost to a fault. No man on Capitol Hill worked harder or more tirelessly. Furthermore, in his legislative work, he learned early to shoot with a rifle instead of a shotgun. He did not spray his ammunition all over the landscape as do some, thereby reducing their influence and effectiveness in this body. He properly picked out agriculture, which is the basic industry of our State and particularly of his district, and especially the dairy industry, and concentrated on that. There was nothing in the whole field of agriculture that AUGUST ANDRESEN did not know and understand, and which he could not cogently explain and persuasively urge. How often we turned to him for information and advice and help—and so did people in the other districts of Minnesota. In his own First District, it seemed to me that he knew almost everybody by name and they all knew him and respected and loved him as their devoted Representative here in Washington.

I must add, frankly, that I think one of the several things that contributed to the partial loss of zest for life that he seemed to have in recent months was his profound unhappiness about the agricultural situation in the United States. He had given his life to it. He knew that the farmers were in trouble and that no one had a satisfactory answer to the problem. There are plenty of suggested solutions, but, yet, he knew that there are defects or inadequacies in each proposal that has yet been made to get our agriculture on a reasonably equitable par with the rest of our Nation's economy. He was disappointed and discouraged.

But most of us in Minnesota, and I think in this House, will perhaps not think of AUGUST ANDRESEN first as the outstanding, constructive, and crusading legislator that he was. We will think of him even more as the fine Christian man and gentleman that he was. He was intelligent, industrious, devoted, forthright, and courageous; but always gentle and kindly. I never knew AUGUST ANDRESEN to say a sharp word to any man, or ever heard him say an unkind or derogatory word about an individual behind his back. He did his best in presenting his views and then accepted what happened without rancor. His minister father would have been justly proud of the son.

We in the Minnesota delegation who have known him the most closely will probably think of him first as a personal friend. To me he was more like a father—well, he was not old enough to be my father, but when I came down here he took me under his wing as if he were my father. No one could have been more concerned, more thoughtful, and more helpful than AUGUST ANDRESEN has always been to me personally.

It leaves an aching void in one's heart to think that he will not be here with us again. As my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has said, when Julia Andresen, his lovely and devoted wife and partner of all the years was taken from him last year, something went out of him. He continued his work as always, but the fire in him seemed to have burned low. He lost 2 brothers, his wife, and 2 of her sisters in 1 year. No one and no interest could take their place. He worked in his office and went back to the lonely hotel suite. There was nothing else for him to do, really, except to work for his people, his State, and for our Nation until his broken heart gave out, as it did this morning.

Mr. Speaker, not soon will we who are here today be again privileged to know a man more wholeheartedly and singlemindedly and unselfishly devoted to our country and to the public welfare than AUGUST ANDRESEN. My deepest sympathy goes to his bereaved family.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota [Mrs. KNUTSON].

Mrs. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved and shocked to hear about the death of my good friend and colleague, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Not only did we come from the same State but we were members of the same committee. That of course is where I learned to know AUGUST ANDRESEN. He was a very strong individualist, but I enjoyed talking to him because I appreciated his courtesies to me, a new member of the committee. He especially endeared himself to me on several occasions when I went out to visit his district to speak. He always said, "Well, Coya, don't be too hard on me." I always brought his greetings and good wishes to the district, and I know his people loved to hear from him.

My sympathies go to his whole family and those who loved him. I know we are going to miss him in our committee and in the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK].

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, even when it is indicated that quite likely is the loss possible of one whom we have come to know well and whom we have come to regard with respect and with affection, yet, when that sad event does take place, there is an unexpected grief, sadness and a void which words are inadequate to express.

In the 11 years I have been in the House it has been my good fortune to become personally acquainted with this great veteran, this distinguished senior Member of Minnesota's Congressional delegation, the late respected and beloved AUGUST ANDRESEN.

However, I knew him long before I came to the House. I came to know him more than a quarter of a century ago when I entered as a freshman in the oldest teachers college west of the Mississippi River, Winona, Minn., which was in the southeast corner of the State, in the First District, the Congressional district which our late beloved colleague has represented with such great distinction and effectiveness for almost a third of a century.

I recall then when the great problems confronting America were economic, and of all the economic sectors no group suffered as severely and intensely as the farmer. I recall as a young student the vigor and the earnestness with which the voice of the young, energetic, dedicated Congressman spoke in behalf of the farm people. He became an able and sincere legislator and always a gentleman, who devoted most of his life to public service. His ranking position on the House Committee on Agriculture, regardless of party affiliation, gave Minnesota's farmers a strong voice in that important committee and in shaping national farm policies and programs. As that voice grew, it became obvious that AUGUST H. ANDRESEN had not merely served his district and his State, but that being a Congressman was his life. It was a life shared in with devotion and loyalty by that wonderful person who was his wife whom he tragically lost last summer. It can be said of few men that he gave his all for that in which he believed. He served with great effectiveness for a long period of time.

The State of Minnesota this past week began its centennial celebration marking 100 years of statehood. An outstanding paragraph in one of the chapters of that book of 100 years of the history of Minnesota will be the great service covering one-third of a century that AUGUST H. ANDRESEN rendered his district, State, and country. If I may relate a little personal sidelight, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, just about the time when I first had occasion as a college student in his district to meet this young Congressman, he took interest in a young high school student from Red Wing, a young student whom I knew at that time. In addition to being a good student, this young man was also most active in many other school activities. This young student's name from Red Wing was Lauris Norstad. In view of

his exceptional scholastic record, his ability, his personality, and his character, Lauris Norstad was one of the early appointments to West Point by AUGUST ANDRESEN. We all know Lauris Norstad now as general, the Commanding General of NATO with headquarters in Paris.

So it is in deep and sincere sadness that I express the deepest sympathy to all the relatives of the Andresen family both of AUGUST and Mrs. Andresen, and join our colleagues in expressing as much as it is possible through the inadequacy of words our most heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for a great public servant.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved at the passing of our dear friend, AUGUST ANDRESEN. I was shocked when I heard this morning of his death. I knew that he was not feeling well, but I had no idea that his condition was serious. AUGUST ANDRESEN was one of the most valuable Members of the Congress. He was serious and able. He was a student. He was a man of strong convictions honestly entertained. He made his marked contribution to the strength of our Nation during his years of service in this body. Every Member on both sides of the aisle who knew AUGUST admired and respected him. He was a man who grew upon you. The more you saw him, the more you liked him. As the result of our years of association in this body, there developed in me a profound feeling of respect for AUGUST ANDRESEN, and a strong feeling of friendship. To the members of the Minnesota delegation, to the people of his State and of his district, to the loved ones that he has left behind, I extend my profound sympathy. Our Nation has truly lost a great public servant in the passing of AUGUST H. ANDRESEN.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, the loss of an old friend, a dear friend, always comes to us as a great shock. So it was this morning when I was called on the telephone and told that AUGUST ANDRESEN had passed away. I knew he had been in ill health for many months, but I had been led to believe recently that he was recovering and would once more take his place with us; so I was shocked to hear of his death.

AUGUST ANDRESEN and I became friends back in 1925. We both entered Congress in that year. I learned to know of his great devotion to the public welfare; I knew of his great fighting interest in agriculture; and I knew, next to agriculture, how dear to his heart were the small-business enterprises which dotted his district. To us AUGUST H. ANDRESEN through the years became an authority on the subject of agriculture, and to him we went for vital information concerning aid to this great industry.

He served on the first committee to study small business after the national lawmakers gave this segment of our economy its proper status back in 1939,

when I appointed him as a Republican member of the study committee.

In all his various activities he showed that keenness of mind and that great thoughtfulness which is necessary to solve these tremendous problems. Today in this tense period of our national life we shall miss his good judgment and his easy, quiet way that endeared him to us all. So I speak today as one who has lost a great personal friend, a friendship that has extended for 34 years. I know that my loss is also the loss of his district, his State, and even of the National Government.

While he was devoted to these problems of agriculture and small industry he was also devoted to the little details that make a man beloved at home. Thousands of people in his district called him "Blessed," because of some little aid or comfort he gave to make their lives a little happier.

So I join with the Minnesota delegation in expressing my deepest regret on the passing of this great legislator, this great American.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, we will all miss our colleague from Minnesota, the Honorable AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, dean of our delegation. This year would have completed 32 years of faithful service to the First District of Minnesota in the House of Representatives. Few Members are privileged to serve so long.

AUGUST was a faithful representative who served his district tirelessly by keeping in close association with his many friends. He kept their interests always foremost in his mind.

He was in every way a fine Christian gentleman, reflecting throughout his career the early training he received as the son of a minister.

The past year was a sad and trying one for him. The loss of his talented and beloved wife was a deep personal tragedy which left a void in his life. He tried to carry this great burden of grief alone. Those of us who knew him could only sympathize in his sorrow. Throughout their life in Washington, Mrs. Andresen often sat in the gallery watching the deliberations in the House. The end of this close relationship was an almost unendurable loss for AUGUST.

My own acquaintance with him began at a meeting in Red Wing, Minn., his hometown, before my election to Congress. The warmth and respect shown by the audience was a personal tribute to him. He had just returned from a trip to Europe and spoke briefly of his experiences. The people present were proud of their longtime friend and fellow

townsman. It was evident that August enjoyed being among them and that the respect between them was mutual.

It was a privilege to know him, and I have pleasant memories of some of our talks. As dean of the delegation, he was always fair and courteous to me and often gave me valuable advice on work in which we shared an interest.

AUGUST ANDRESEN first came to Minnesota in 1905, at the age of 15, and always regarded Red Wing as his hometown. He graduated from Red Wing Seminary, St. Olaf College, and the St. Paul College of Law. In addition to his law practice, he engaged in financial and business enterprises. His interest in agricultural pursuits was evident in his long service on the House Committee on Agriculture. His own activities reflect the interests of the people of his district, and for this reason he was able to speak for them in this Chamber.

His position as ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee was a source of pride for him and his friends. Just as he was a conscientious Member of the House, he devoted his time to the problems before his committee.

We have been enriched by our association with him and will cherish his memory.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what more I could contribute here this afternoon that has not already been said about our late colleague; however, I do want to join my colleagues from Minnesota and other Members of the House in their expressions of grief at the loss of AUGUST ANDRESEN.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was a great American; he was a great Representative of the district that he so well represented, the southeastern part of the State of Minnesota, and its great resources.

AUGUST ANDRESEN represented thousands of farmers and thousands of so-called loyal small-business men; and loyal they were, because election after election the majorities that were rendered on behalf of continuing the services of AUGUST ANDRESEN told the story.

Many kind things and many wonderful tributes have been said here this afternoon. So I do wish to join and share in expressing my regret and my sympathy at the loss of this great American, this defender of the right of the farmer to share in the economy and prosperity of our Nation.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in their expressions of grief at the news of the death of our colleague, Congressman AUGUST ANDRESEN. From the remarks that have been made here today, it was on receiving word of his death that the Members of the House came to realize what a valuable and beloved Member of this body AUGUST ANDRESEN actually was.

He was a man whose power of personality, affection, and dedication were outstanding in this Congress. Those who served with him on the Committee on Agriculture know more thoroughly perhaps than other Members of this body the full measure of his dedication and the full measure of his service to that committee.

Perhaps the finest story that could be told about AUGUST H. ANDRESEN would be that of the wonderful relationship, love and affection between him and his wife, whom he lost last year. I remember his telling me at the close of the session last year that he really could not look forward to adjournment with any kind of joy because he faced the prospect of going back to his district alone, a thing which he had not done in some 30 years. He said that he and his wife had always anticipated the return to his district. He went on to say that he doubted whether he would go so far as to open the house when he returned to Red Wing. As one of my colleagues has said earlier here today, the difficult thing was that he was so alone in his grief. He did not speak about it. He had no one in his immediate family nor anyone else whom he really could ask to help him share that burden. So, it is wholly fitting that the Members of Congress, those of us from Minnesota, those who served with him on the Committee on Agriculture, and all of the Members who have served with him during these many years should pay tribute to him today. This Congress will sorely miss the presence of this fine Christian gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it is with great difficulty that I pay tribute today to one of my warm personal friends. AUGUST ANDRESEN died a brokenhearted man. Our friendship had been very close with both August and Julia, his wife. We spent time together in Florida. We were closely associated here. I think he was one of the noblest and finest men that I have ever known, and his wife was one of the sweetest women I have ever known. It is very difficult for me to say anything that has not been said here in regard to his fine character and ability. If I were to say anything, I would say this, and I would quote that had been the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, with the deeds he is doing, when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger for which he was made and meant to do. AUGUST ANDRESEN had that beating at the doors of his soul to do something larger that he knew he was meant and made to do. In the field of agriculture, in his contact with the people back home and their problems, he enriched the life of his district, he enriched the life of this Congress, he enriched the life of this Nation. Mrs. Reed and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to all of his relatives and friends and to the delegation from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I could hardly keep from shedding a tear this morning when I heard of the passing of AUGUST ANDRESEN. I have listened to these eulogies that have been given here this afternoon, but somehow I feel that I was nearer to AUGUST ANDRESEN than anybody in the world, almost. He and his wife lived at the same hotel with me and my wife, and every day we would see each other. That has been true for many years now. He came to this Congress the same year I did, and we lived intimately and close together nearly all of that time. After his wife passed away and every morning after he had been sick, I would stop down at the desk to find out how he was. Sometimes the bellboys would know; sometimes the elevator boys; and sometimes the girls who presided at the office desk would also know the last word. You know, Members of the House, it is a serious thing when you think a man is dying because of the love of his wife who had passed away. That is exactly what took August out. I will remember him for two things. I will remember him for that and I will remember him for this fact, that on many occasions in my voting here on the floor of the House I voted the way AUGUST ANDRESEN voted because he was very well posted on all matters connected with agriculture. I wrote many a letter saying that I followed AUGUST ANDRESEN. Why did I do that? Because I knew that he knew his work. He was thoroughly informed and absolutely honest and sincere about it.

So, now, at this time I am going to say "Goodby, August."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, AUGUST ANDRESEN was a courageous man, an industrious man and one who mastered the work that he had to do. His range was much greater than that of many men. He took part in and helped to form a great deal of the important legislation that we have considered here in this House. He never hesitated to take a stand even though it might be unpopular at home. He never hesitated to cast his vote for the thing that was right. I like to remember him that way.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if anyone had any doubt about the respect in which our late colleague, AUGUST ANDRESEN, was held, it would be dispelled by the absolute quiet and attention of the Members of this great body today. I grieve with the family of Mr. ANDRESEN in the loss of their splendid relative.

I always think of both the Andresens as one. I never saw a more devoted couple. They were a shining example of all that is admirable, to all husbands and wives. I loved his gracious, beautiful wife. I loved their devotion to each other. I treasured their friendship.

Mr. Speaker, he was an example, as much as any I know, of a man overcoming physical illness, physical unhappiness, living through will power and spirit and doing his great work for agriculture, his great work for small business, his great work for all that is fine in his State and in his Nation. He was one of Minnesota's greatest citizens and Minnesota has contributed many fine, patriotic men to the United States. Somehow I like to feel that it is not "good-bye" but that he has just crossed a bridge; and we always will have the comfort of his inspiring work, his friendliness, his courage, and his great love for his country. Today America needs that as we have never needed it before.

May God rest his soul and may he find peace and contentment in the other world.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, my late colleague, Mr. ANDERSEN, served for 30 years upon the great Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. I now yield to the chairman of that committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, a great and a good man has this day fallen. Our Congress and country has sustained a great loss.

When I became a Member of this House 23 years ago and was assigned to the Committee on Agriculture, AUGUST ANDERSEN was then a high-ranking and distinguished member of that great committee. Now that he has passed away, not a single member of the committee, as it is now constituted, was there when I became a member. One by one they have gone; either back to their homes or to their great reward. I have served with many members, but I have not served with any member who was a more devoted and dedicated public servant than our friend who has just passed away. AUGUST ANDERSEN was a man of conviction, of courage and character. He was thoroughly conscientious and sincere. While he and I did not always agree, as most of you know, never have I on any occasion had any reason to question the sincerity of his purpose. He was an upright gentleman and a forthright statesman, and the farmers of our Nation never had a greater champion. His life was a blessing and a benediction; not only to the people of his district and State, but to all of the people of this great Republic. I shall always cherish the memory of his fine friendship and we will miss him in the days ahead.

I was shocked this morning to learn that the noble spirit of our dear friend had passed from the shores of sound to the great realm of silence. I had made frequent inquiries concerning his welfare and I had been told that he would be back in his office at the end of this week. I am distressed to know that he will not be with us again. I want to express my very deep, sincere, and heartfelt sympathy to all of his loved ones.

All of those who were near and dear to him can be comforted by the glad thought that he distinguished himself in the service of his country and made a record of which they may be justly proud.

As one by one our friends depart, I recall these words from a little poem, Farewell, by Thomas Moore:

Let Fate do her worst—there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy,
Which come, in the nighttime of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features that joy used to wear.
Long, long be my heart with such memories filled.
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

As the years come and go, our hearts shall be filled with memories of AUGUST ANDERSEN.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman who will succeed Mr. ANDERSEN as the ranking minority member on the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and deeply grieved to learn this morning of the death of our colleague, AUGUST H. ANDERSEN, of Minnesota, who was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, on which I serve.

Congressman ANDERSEN served many years in this House, beginning his service on December 1, 1924. He was the ranking member of the Republican Party on the Committee on Agriculture. He was loved and respected by all members of our committee, regardless of their political affiliation. It was my privilege to serve for 15 years with Congressman ANDERSEN on the Committee on Agriculture. He at all times kept in mind the great difficulties facing our agricultural people. Outside of his family and personal friends, the farmer was his first love. The farmers' problems were his problems. He was their champion.

In 1947 I had the honor to serve on a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture visiting Europe to check into the operations of the Marshall plan. Mr. ANDERSEN was subcommittee chairman. He was an excellent observer, and by his keen understanding was able to comprehend where our surplus foods were really accomplishing their purpose and where they were being used for political benefits.

Congressman ANDERSEN was a great American and his work on agriculture will be a solid monument to his memory.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, it was 17 years ago that I became a member of the Committee on Agriculture. At that time AUGUST H. ANDERSEN had served approximately as long on that committee as I have served since then. He served for well over 30 years and he served agriculture devotedly.

There were many occasions when he and I saw things from entirely different viewpoints, but there was never an occasion when he was not working and seeking, to the best of his judgment, to

improve the lot of the people he loved and represented. You cannot question the sincerity of a man who worked as industriously and devotedly as AUGUST ANDERSEN did for what he believed to be the best interest of the farm people of America.

He was one of the hardest workers that I have ever known. He was at his office early; he was at his office late. He was one who was always familiar with the matters coming before our committee. I always found him a source of information when he was on my side, and I always felt discouraged when I found him on the other side of any issue which might be before us. But whether he was on my side or on the other side, he would make the same good fight. He was a persistent man. He did not give up. He made a good fight for the people he represented.

He represented them well. He represented them honestly. He represented them to the end. He was a man of conviction. When he was with you, you knew he was going on with you, a loyal friend and a loyal advocate. Would that we had more of those qualities in this House and in this Nation because we need them.

We need that determination which so strongly characterized all of AUGUST ANDERSEN's works. The gentleman from Colorado referred to his deep interest in agriculture up until the very end. Just yesterday I talked with him at the hospital and he asked me if we were going to have a record made of the hearings which were scheduled for this morning. He said he wanted to read the testimony; that while he expected to be back in the next few days, he wanted to read the record of what went on in his absence. He was reading the RECORD of the Congress, but he wanted to read the record of the committee. To the very end, he was interested in and was working for his constituents. I know of no greater tribute to one whose life has been devoted to the representation of people than to say that he never forgot the people he represented.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the untimely passing of my very good friend and colleague, AUGUST H. ANDERSEN. He was an honest man. He was a sincere man. In short, he was a Christian gentleman.

AUGUST ANDERSEN was the dean of the Committee on Agriculture, having served longer than any other member of the committee as now constituted. It was my privilege to be associated with him on that committee for a period of over 14 years. Personally, I shall never forget the many kind things he did for me throughout my service with Congress.

In the passing of AUGUST H. ANDERSEN, American agriculture has lost one of its most devoted advocates and friends. The dairy industry has lost one of its greatest champions.

AUGUST ANDERSEN was a lonely man after the death of his loving and devoted wife. After her passing he seemed to lose interest in life. On one occasion

before Congress adjourned last year he said to me: "I do not expect to be with you much longer. BILL HILL and you will have to carry on."

In the death of AUGUST ANDRESEN, I have lost a dear and devoted friend. His passing will be mourned by agricultural America. His passing is a great loss to his district, State, and Nation.

May he find peace, rest, and contentment—that for every soul—in that house not built with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the news of the passing of our committee's ranking minority member, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, was most saddening to me in view of the announcement that he was expected to return to his office this week. We members of the Committee on Agriculture had hoped that he could be in attendance at its first scheduled meeting of the session which was set originally for today.

It is a real shock to learn of the loss of one with whom you have worked through many tiring, gruelling sessions over a period of years.

I recall one trip especially which I made with him—a visit to several Western European countries in 1947. He was chairman of the Subcommittee on Food and Agriculture of the Herter Foreign Aid Committee. He skillfully and tactfully discharged this assignment, this mammoth task, in a manner that brought real credit to the Congress and the Nation. On many occasions our group held hearings and attended the usual social functions. In each such instance it was the assignment of our subcommittee chairman to speak for the group—to make opening remarks or reply to addresses of welcome. This he did with fervor and devotion. He was a patriot—a true leader and inspiring associate.

AUGUST ANDRESEN had been carrying a heavy load for many months. His own health and that of his wife, who was ill for an extended time and who passed away in the spring of 1957, disturbed him no little. He continued to capably lead the fight for farm legislation in behalf of America's dairy farmers. The benefits which were attained by dairy interests over the past 20 years or more were due largely to his tireless efforts.

It was my privilege to sit on some conferences with AUGUST; one of which I recall in which so great a responsibility fell on him as titular head and spokesman for the Nation's dairy interests. It was in 1956 when a far-reaching omnibus agriculture bill was being revamped by the joint group. He spoke little until the section was reached affecting the dairy producers. I would like to quote from a newsletter to my constituents dated March 30, 1956, regarding the effective work done by this great farm leader. In referring to seniority, the letter stated:

What difference does it make? Perhaps this one point will illustrate what it can mean to the people who elect a man to Congress. We have been in continuous session, except for eating and sleeping, since Monday afternoon; and AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

of Minnesota, had sat quietly listening and voting on the various issues until Thursday night at 9:30. Then ANDRESEN spoke out, and his voice persuaded the conferees to include a provision which will bring an extra \$12 million to the pockets of the dairy farmers of America. It can readily be seen why his people sent him to Congress for 30 years.

Millions of people were benefited by his accomplishments as a Member of the Congress for 31 years. A real debt of gratitude is due him by American agriculture in general for his efforts which meant so much to farmers throughout this land.

I shall miss him greatly. I have lost a true friend.

The people of the First Congressional District of Minnesota have lost a champion and a fighter who had served agriculture longer than any Member of either House of Congress and one who will be hard to replace.

The Nation has lost one of its top legislators and statesmen.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN was not only my loyal friend; he was my neighbor, too, with only a State line separating our districts. I was born in his district on the old homestead that is still held in the name of my family. During his long and vigorous career several members of my family were his constituents. I knew him intimately throughout his political life. One of his brothers, now deceased, was a valued constituent of mine.

Congressman ANDRESEN came from sturdy Norwegian stock. He was tall, slender, and strong. His stride was that of a man whose conscience is clear and whose courage is unflinching. He was reared in a good home in which prayer and devotion were a daily ritual. Knowing him as I did, I proclaim him a Christian gentleman.

It is small wonder that he was the choice of the people in southeastern Minnesota over so long a period of years. They respected his sterling character, they valued his faithful service, and they trusted him implicitly.

It is sad to contemplate that deep sorrow came to him last year when his devoted wife departed this life. It seemed to those of us who saw him thereafter from day to day that grief had taken so firm a hold that he did indeed walk as one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted.

But, Mr. Speaker, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN left to all who knew him a beautiful memory. That is a priceless legacy. Of him it may truly be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mrs. Talle joins with me in expressing deep-felt sympathy to all the bereaved.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, when I was en route to the office this morning listening to the news coming over my automobile radio, word came of the passing of this great man who has been

eulogized so beautifully and so appropriately here today. It was quite a shock when I heard that AUGUST had answered the last call. Only last Saturday, I believe it was, I spoke with his administrative assistant in the hall near my office. He told me that AUGUST was doing fine and was expected back in the House sometime this week. This was good news and I was happily looking forward to his return.

We on the Committee on Agriculture who have served with AUGUST for quite a long time are going to miss his presence. We are going to miss his wise counsel, his sharp questioning of witnesses, his logic and reasoning. We are going to miss the benefit of the vast knowledge which he as a Member of this body for some thirty-odd years gained as a result of hard work and devotion to duty.

Of course, none of us had any doubt as to the standing of AUGUST in his district, a great district incidentally, inhabited by the finest of people. His reelection year after year by large majorities evidenced the high regard in which he was held by his constituents. But if there should be any who had such doubt he need only to visit among the fine people of that area.

It has been my privilege, Mr. Speaker, to visit in AUGUST's district on three occasions. On one of those occasions it was my privilege to address in my feeble way the Minnesota State Farm Bureau convention. In that address I made reference to several of the Minnesota Members, and particularly Mr. ANDRESEN as the dean of the Minnesota delegation. The chamber, which was overflowing with people, was rocked and shaken with terrific applause. The demonstration evidenced the great love and affection they had for AUGUST ANDRESEN, their faithful servant. He was, indeed, their man.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was possessed of a great intellect. He was a man of extraordinary quality and extraordinary ability. He was dedicated to the principles of sound constitutional government which is now so often treated too lightly. He was a man of honesty, of good character and integrity.

AUGUST was also a man of opinion, firm opinion. He was not known to waver or quibble. He sought what was right and once having found it he was not to be swerved. He was a man of very retentive mind. I expect he carried as much information in his mind about the problems of the millions of people who work on our farms as any man who ever passed through this body. He was their friend and left behind a record which will for years redound to their good. The great Committee on Agriculture and the farmers of the Nation can ill afford to lose his talent and ability. He was the workhorse, the leader, the expert of the American dairy farmer. They are going to miss him. So are we; and so will the country.

I do not want to let the opportunity pass without making reference to his beautiful, charming and intelligent wife. It was often that when AUGUST came to his office Mrs. Andersen would accompany him. Many times I have seen

him leave late in the day with that beautiful woman on his arm. They were an inseparable devoted couple. Shortly after she had passed away I was walking up the hall one afternoon as AUGUST was leaving his office alone. I gripped his hand and extended sympathy. He said, "Tom, no one will ever know how sad I am, and were it not for the friends I have here in this body, I do not believe I could stand the grief that is mine as of this hour." She was a devoted wife and he was a devoted husband. From that day on AUGUST was heavy laden. His grief was deep. The thought of his lovely wife was ever with him. It undoubtedly contributed to his passing.

Now, as the grim reaper has called him home it is with some comfort to all of us that AUGUST and his wonderful mate are one again. They have been remated in an everlasting life where there is no soreness, no pain, no grief.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish to join my colleagues in paying a last tribute to our departed friend and colleague, AUGUST H. ANDERSEN. All of us will miss him. We will miss his friendliness, we will miss his counsel, and we and the farmers of the Nation particularly will miss his wisdom.

As I have sat here this afternoon I have been impressed with the quietness of the Chamber. To me that means an unspoken tribute to one that we were pleased to call a friend. It impresses me. I have been impressed also with the many expressions of deep love and affection that existed between AUGUST and his darling wife, Julia. They were a team, a devoted team, and, with my colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], I have the same feeling, especially those of us who have seen the loss as was expressed on AUGUST's face following Julia's death, that with two who were so much together in life we can find some solace now that they are at least together again as they were so joyfully with us.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK].

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join my colleagues in paying tribute to a devoted friend. I first came to know AUGUST ANDERSEN in 1939 when I came to Capitol Hill as secretary to a Congressman. But it was not until 1951—although I had been honored and privileged to come here after the election of 1946 and consistently since as Connecticut's Congressman at large—it was not until 1951 when AUGUST ANDERSEN and his lovely wife, and Mrs. Sadlak and I were privileged to attend the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference at Istanbul, Turkey, that I got to know him intimately. It was during this assignment that he manifested to me his great knowledge of and interest in agriculture. He was interested in agriculture not only here at home, but when the subcommittee work and the work of the conference itself allowed in Turkey, AUGUST ANDERSEN and I went out to view the agriculture of that area. He was particularly interested to know how the help

had been utilized that had been sent over there.

For this reason, likewise, he and I, with our wives, stopped in Greece, to look at their agriculture. He wanted to know more about it so that he would be better informed when he had to deal with legislation on agriculture on his return.

I recall very vividly, too—and this was brought to mind by what the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK] has said—each of us take pride and satisfaction in the progress of our Academy appointments and when we returned to Paris and had occasion to visit General Eisenhower at NATO, on a Saturday morning, AUGUST ANDERSEN rightfully boasted that his first appointee to the Military Academy was Lauris Norstad; and I know that it was a source of increased pride and joy when further recognition of the ability and achievements of this outstanding soldier followed in later years.

We used to joke pretty much and I think for the record it should be stated that the one interruption in his long service to his constituency and Minnesota and the Nation was the time when AUGUST ANDERSEN ran as a candidate at large. And he used to say to me, "SADLAK, you can have that job of Congressman at Large. It was the one time that I ran, when I was a candidate at large, that I was beaten." But he said that jokingly, because we had a great respect for each other.

When Mrs. Andersen passed away I recall the tremendous effect it had on AUGUST ANDERSEN. As has been mentioned here, there was that lovely example of a man and wife who were one, completely devoted, completely dedicated. I remember the great effect her passing had upon him who remained. Now as has been said they are one again, to carry on their great devotion and dedication to each other in the hereafter where there is no ending.

I join in extending my condolences to the family of AUGUST ANDERSEN.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I find it very difficult to speak about the great man who has crossed bar last night. I went out to see AUGIE the other day at Bethesda Naval Hospital and AUGIE said, "BEN, I knew you would come out to see me. I am glad you came." I said, "AUGIE, of course I would come to see you." He said, "BEN, this has been quite a siege, but I am getting along fine and I am going to get out of here one of these first days and be back on the job."

We talked about a great many things and after about 10 minutes I said, "AUGIE, I am not going to wear you out. I'm going now." "No, no, don't rush away; I want to talk to you. There are a lot of things I want to talk to you about." And so I stayed with him about 30 minutes.

It was a terrible shock to me when I learned of his passing this morning.

He said, "You know, it gets pretty lonesome out here, especially for me. I have been an awfully lonesome man

since my dear Julia passed on. I hardly know what to do with myself. It is almost more than I can bear."

He said, "I have been wondering whether I should run for Congress again but, you know, BEN, I have no hobby whatsoever. My hobby is just work, work, work. I presume I would be completely lost if I did not come back to Congress."

"I have a lot of friends who have been very kind to me," he said. "The folks at home, my, how wonderful they have been to me. I know there are a lot of them that expect me to run again, so I have made up my mind to run again." I said, "AUGIE, I am sure you have made the right decision."

AUGIE ANDERSEN was a man devoted and dedicated to the welfare of his country. He had in his mind and his great heart only that burning desire to be right and to do good for his fellow man. In my opinion, in all his doings these nearly 20 years I have been with him as a colleague in the Congress of the United States I cannot think of a single time when I questioned his judgment on legislation which was under consideration. The Honorable AUGIE ANDERSEN was, in fact, my patron saint, so to speak.

I only wish I had the proper words that would clearly express my deep feeling about the loss of this great American, this great friend of yours and mine. I am sure he is happy now because he has joined his dear, beloved wife. I am sure God Almighty must have said to him, "You have run a good race. You have earned the comforts of a castle in heaven. Come home, AUGIE, and be with your beloved Julia."

God rest their souls.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], the majority whip.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have served on the Committee on Agriculture with AUGUST ANDERSEN for a long time. Mr. ANDERSEN had served on that committee for many years before I came to the Congress. Most of the agricultural jurisprudence of this country was placed upon the statute books during his service in this House. His fingerprints are on every law. He was one of the really great members of that committee and of the House. In the field of dairy legislation, which was his specialty, in my judgment he had no peer in or out of the House of Representatives. AUGUST ANDERSEN was a kindly, sympathetic individual. He was my friend. I agree with those who have spoken before that, when a man dies, he will live again. I knew the devotion of AUGUST and Mrs. ANDERSEN for each other during their lifetime. I am sure they are together in eternity now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, like those who have spoken already, when I came to my office this morning I was deeply saddened upon hearing the news of the passing of AUGUST ANDERSEN. I realized at once that all of us had lost a friendly colleague and that this House, and in fact the

entire Congress, had lost a highly respected and dearly beloved Member. I also realized that the State of Minnesota and the entire Nation had lost an able and valuable legislator and statesman, and that also the State of Iowa had lost a fine friend and a valuable neighbor, and that the entire farming community of America had lost one of its staunchest friends and greatest benefactors. But, Mr. Speaker, I had a feeling deeper than all that; namely, that I had lost something more than words can express. I recall vividly more than 17 years ago in this Chamber when I first became acquainted with AUGUST ANDRESEN. I realized that I had found a new friend, a true friend, and I was not disappointed in that belief as a result of my first meeting on that day right near where I am standing now with AUGUST ANDRESEN. Any time I had a problem that I wanted advice on with regard to agriculture particularly, I could go to AUGUST ANDRESEN. He never failed me. He was kindly in his advice and sympathetic, but he would take the time to explain and then he would say, "Now, PAUL, in your State of Iowa, this will do so and so." He did not suggest to me how to vote, but he let me know what the result would be if the bill were enacted or if it were defeated.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, he came to me and asked that I go with him into his home State of Minnesota to attend some meetings dealing with agriculture. He extended the invitation in such a way that I felt he wanted me to go up there to help AUGUST ANDRESEN with his home people. I went. I was never so surprised in my life. No one could have gone into the State of Minnesota, his home State, and helped AUGUST ANDRESEN. The manner in which his people received him, the esteem in which they held him, and the love that they had for him were far beyond anything that anyone from outside the State of Minnesota could add to. Then I realized that, after all, AUGUST ANDRESEN extended me that invitation not to help him but to help me—I was the one who benefited from attending those meetings. I feel that I have been a better legislator as a result of that experience.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on making personal references in regard to AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and what he said to me the day his wife was laid away. When I went up to greet him and put my arm around his shoulder, he said: "I shall not be with you very long. I do not know whether it is worth carrying on or not."

I said: "AUGUST, I know how you feel, but you will carry on."

"Yes," he said, "I guess I will."

He did, and he is now, even though he has passed to the Great Beyond, still carrying on.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to insert their remarks relative to the life, character, and public service of AUGUST H. ANDRESEN in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. BLITCH].

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues of the Minnesota delegation in expressing my shock at the passing of our late colleague, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and extend my deepest sympathy to them and to the members of his family.

It has been my privilege to sit at times with the Committee on Agriculture during public hearings that particularly pertained to agricultural problems in my district. Like all the members of that great committee, Mr. ANDRESEN was gracious to me at all times, and was effective in helping to resolve some of the problems which I presented to the committee.

I shall miss Mr. ANDRESEN very much.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness and a sense of irreparable loss that we have come to the contemplation of the untimely death of our friend and colleague, AUGUST ANDRESEN, and we mourn his passing as the removal from our midst of one who throughout his life was dedicated to undergirding and strengthening this that we call the American way of life.

The chosen field for AUGUST ANDRESEN's legislative activity was the realm of agriculture; and in that area he had no peer. As a junior member in the Committee on Agriculture, I constantly deferred to his experience and judgment, and I took constant delight in the vigor with which he pursued the conservative approach to this Nation's agricultural problems. The farmers of America, and especially the dairymen, have lost a stalwart champion, the Congress has lost a distinguished Member, and I have lost a staunch and trusted friend.

Those of us who were close to him sensed his inability to throw off the despondency which followed the loss of his beloved wife. It seemed that her going away took something from his heart; and if ever a person died of heartbreak, it was he. Now he has gone to join her in a sunnier land, and we are sure that this morning saw a glad reunion with the one that he loved and lost for only awhile. May the Guardian of that celestial place now have them in His tender care.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply sorry to learn of the passing of one who was always kind and friendly to me, the Honorable AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I had the honor of serving with him on the Committee on Agriculture. I watched with admiration and respect his faithful work in behalf of his people. No one in the Congress was ever more devoted to his constituency and to his country. His good work will live in our memories in the years to come.

I join in extending sympathy to his survivors, and to his delegation in the Congress.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the Nation has lost another stalwart American in the death of AUGUST H. ANDRESEN.

The Congress of the United States has lost an able Member and I have lost an

admired and respected friend whom I shall miss greatly.

Although AUGIE ANDRESEN maintained an informed interest in all legislation to come before this body, those of us who knew him best will, I am certain, always associate his memory primarily with his efforts on behalf of agriculture.

It was as a veteran member of that great committee that he made his greatest impression on us and made his most substantial contributions to the country's welfare.

It occurs to me that AUGUST ANDRESEN was a representative, not only of the people of his district but of many farmers all over the land, in the full sense of that term.

Their problems and their welfare were his business and he never deviated from a determination to represent their interests here in the Halls of Congress.

I do not mean to imply by this that AUGUST ANDRESEN took any narrow positions. His outlook was as broad as the country itself, and he was firm in his conviction that the policies he advocated for agriculture would benefit our entire economy.

In these difficult times we can ill afford to lose a man of AUGUST ANDRESEN's long experience, personal integrity and dedication to the ideal of public service.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I join my many colleagues today in paying tribute to one of our much loved Members, AUGUST ANDRESEN. His passing comes as a great shock to all of us.

It has been my high privilege to serve with Mr. ANDRESEN for almost 6 years on the Committee on Agriculture and have always found him to be fair, sincerely honest and understanding.

Whether we agreed or disagreed with AUGUST ANDRESEN on the ideas he held, we admired him for his integrity and character with which he voiced his views. He always spoke from his heart, and his colleagues showed him great respect by giving their undivided attention.

While AUGUST ANDRESEN was a tireless fighter for agriculture and the dairy facet which his good State boasts, he never allowed his individual interest to prevent him from joining harmoniously in the welfare of overall agriculture.

We shall miss AUGUST ANDRESEN in the days to come on the Committee on Agriculture.

Agriculture has lost a great friend. Minnesota and the Nation are better for his having passed this way.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, it was my very great privilege to know and be associated with AUGUST ANDRESEN. Having heard about him even before coming to the Congress as an outstanding Congressman, the evaluation was enhanced by the personal friendship that developed during our 11 years of association.

AUGIE, as those of us who knew him well called him, was truly imbued with the real spirit of public service. None who came with a problem were turned away nor were they given less than the best counsel. His real service was not confined to his district for he was a great fighter for agriculture and had a rich background of experience upon which to draw. Always fair, he did not permit

his specialty to warp his sense of what was best for the whole of our people.

When his good wife passed away less than a year ago he said that the loss was truly more than he could bear. A devoted husband and citizen of outstanding worth, he has rendered fine service to his country and set a noble example for his Congressional colleagues to follow.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, the passing of the Honorable AUGUST ANDRESEN brings to a close a career of public service equaled by few, and of which the State of Minnesota must be justly proud.

The privilege of having known him as colleague and friend is one I shall always cherish, for he has played a prominent part in some of my pleasantest and most lasting memories.

I recall our first meeting. I came to Washington to testify before the House Committee on Agriculture in 1943, representing agricultural interests of my home State of Maine. His kind but searching questions are still in mind. Then it became my privilege and honor to be elected to Congress, and since April 1952 to serve with AUGUST on the Committee on Agriculture. To work with him while he served as a ranking member of the committee offered me the opportunity to avail myself of his counsel and knowledge of matters relating to agriculture in particular and the Midwest in general.

His devotion to the best interests of the dairymen of America is a matter of history.

In his passing Minnesota has lost a great exponent of its attitude toward farm policy, and the country has lost an able, sincere and devoted public servant. A man firm in principle and conviction, his friendly hand was always extended to help another along the way.

His passing is a deep personal loss, and our deep sympathy goes out to members of his family. The memory of the man and his service to Minnesota and the country will long endure.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have lost a close friend of 18 years in the passing of AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. My district in New York is predominately a dairy farming district. After getting to know AUGUST ANDRESEN, I found that he probably knew as much about the dairy industry as anyone in the country. I used to go to him for advice and counsel on many farm bills. He always, being a man of honor and integrity, told me frankly the effects that any provisions would have on my district.

Over the years we have had so many pleasant times together that I feel a great sense of personal loss and I know that the State of Minnesota and the country at large has lost an extremely fine, competent and honorable legislator.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of Hon. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I was indeed shocked and saddened this morning when I learned of his passing. I knew of his illness, but was hoping he would recover.

I considered AUGUST ANDRESEN one of the outstanding Members of this House. I met him before I came to Congress.

I first saw him at a meeting in Chicago where farm problems were under discussion. I was immediately impressed with his knowledge of agriculture. My admiration for him has continued over the years. I think he was one of the best-informed men on agriculture in this country.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was a kindly man and was always of a friendly disposition. I called upon him many times for counsel and advice, and he was always willing to assist where possible.

The passing of AUGUST ANDRESEN is an irreparable loss, not alone to his district in Minnesota, but to the entire Nation. We need more men of the type of AUGUST ANDRESEN.

Mr. TEWES. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues are experiencing grief today because of their long and intimate associations with our departed colleague, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. My own distress derives instead from a brief but rewarding friendship in which I benefited enormously from the understanding and kindness of this man of prestige and position.

A year ago when I first entered the Halls of Congress, I was assigned to the Agriculture Committee. I went at once to pay my respects to Mr. ANDRESEN, our ranking member. He welcomed me warmly and spoke of his great interest in the Agriculture Committee and its work. Thereafter we shared a strong common interest—the knowledge that we both represented outstanding dairy areas of the country. It was an unusual relationship we had, for he was the committee's ranking minority member, and I was its junior. Throughout the year, he showed a friendly concern for my progress.

We mourn today because the dairy farmer, even now in a time of crisis, has lost a vigorous champion. Congress has lost a Member with an unexcelled knowledge of the complex problems of agriculture. We have lost a friend.

To Mr. ANDRESEN's family, I extend my heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, acting as the minority leader of the great House Committee on Agriculture, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN was very close to the hearts, not only of all of us Members on his side of the aisle but of all members of the committee. He possessed a tremendous grasp of America's agricultural problems and at the same time always remained sensitive to the feelings of the farmers themselves. He spoke their language. He was one with them and always for them.

He went about in a quiet, lovable way to achieve his ends and was a power in the Congress. Above all things, he was a great American, dedicated to her principles and her people. He was a leader we can ill afford to lose. I possess a great affection for this, my colleague.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The passing of AUGUST ANDRESEN is a distinct loss not only to our great neighboring State of Minnesota, but to our Nation as well.

I shall long remember the kind and friendly counsel and advice given me by

AUGUST ANDRESEN as I entered this Congress as a new Member in 1953. He was never too busy to help me with the problems which confronted me as a new Member of Congress. My association with him on the House Agriculture Committee will long be remembered.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was kind; he was intelligent; and he was devoted to the development of the dairy industry as a vital force in the agriculture economy of our country.

I was indeed shocked to learn of his passing this morning. Only last week I had the privilege of spending 2 hours with AUGUST at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. He talked then of returning to the Hill this week to take part in the sessions of the 85th Congress. In our visit last week we reminisced about my helping in one of his campaigns while I was a student at Carleton College, which was located in his Congressional District.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was a great citizen. He was a great American. He had those qualities which make a real Christian gentleman.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it is evident from what has been said here today that AUGUST ANDRESEN will long be remembered, not only as a man with countless friends, but also for the contributions he made to legislation that has been placed on the statute books. He is no longer with us but his work will be here forever as a lasting monument. He will never be forgotten.

AUGIE, as we fondly called him, was a Member of this body when I was first elected to come here. I cannot possibly tell you how helpful he was to me. He and I came from agricultural districts and, quite naturally, he and I have worked together on many matters in the field of agriculture. I think it may be truly said that he was an expert on agriculture, and on many occasions he and I have had personal visits to discuss our farm problems and how best to arrive at a solution.

As we all know, our late beloved colleague was a man of convictions and with the courage of his convictions. He worked vigorously, but always fairly, for those things in which he believed.

I will miss him. We all will. His passing is a great loss to the Congress and to the country as a whole.

I extend to his family and relatives my deep-felt sympathy.

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, I did not have the good fortune to know our esteemed colleague, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, as well as those who have previously lauded his virtues. While my acquaintance with him was brief and only in connection with the work of the Committee on Agriculture, I had sufficient time to determine that he was one of the finest gentlemen that ever graced the Halls of this august body. We were of different political faiths, but we were united together in the best interest of our country. Many were the times that I asked his advice and he was always honest and straightforward with me. I profited much from his wise counsel and shall miss him dearly.

Mr. ANDRESEN was a strong believer in our national security. I recall at one

time relating to him my happy experiences with the NATO Parliamentary Conference which I attended in 1956. He was thrilled no end that his appointee to the United States Military Academy, Gen. Lauris Norstad, had risen to the position of Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, Europe. He said, "I know the boy very well. I feel better for the safety of our country with him in that position."

I am grateful for the privilege of joining with all my colleagues in paying deserved tribute to the memory of this outstanding Christian gentleman, patriot, and statesman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to learn this morning of the passing of our respected colleague, Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, who represented the First Congressional District of Minnesota.

Although I knew of his confinement to the Bethesda Naval Hospital, I gathered that he was on the road to recovery and consequently the news today has saddened me considerably.

Gus, as he was known to his colleagues and many friends, served in this body for 30 years and at the time of his passing was the ranking Republican member of the House Agricultural Committee on which he served with great distinction. He was generally recognized by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as one who possessed considerable knowledge of the agricultural problems affecting the country.

I always found GUS ANDRESEN to be affable, kind, and considerate. His Congressional district, his State, and the Nation have lost an outstanding legislator. I extend to his brother my sincere sympathy on his great loss.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and country have suffered a great loss in the death of our colleague, AUGUST ANDRESEN.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was a man of the highest integrity and great ability. He was forthright and courageous. Years of study, keen observation, and personal experience with agriculture had made him a top authority in Congress on agricultural matters. Often, when a complex and perplexing agricultural bill was before the Congress, Members would ask one another, "What does AUGUST ANDRESEN think about this?" Their question was an expression of their confidence in AUGUST ANDRESEN's soundness of judgment.

AUGUST ANDRESEN had a host of friends in and out of Congress. All who knew him respected him for his knowledge and ability and they, also, had great liking for him as a person. He was sincere, friendly, kind, and companionable.

AUGUST ANDRESEN, truly, was a great and a good man.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, although I knew of his serious illness, it was nevertheless a shock to learn this morning of the death of my colleague and friend, the Honorable AUGUST ANDRESEN.

Only a day or two before Christmas I visited him in the hospital. Since the First District of Minnesota is separated from the Third District of Iowa only by the State border, we had many problems in common and because of his long and

rich experience in Congress it was then, as always, a privilege for me to have the benefit of his views.

AUGUST ANDRESEN was an outstanding champion of the American farmer. On the occasion of this visit he told me how, some days earlier, and although sorely afflicted, he had gone to the Department of Agriculture in an effort to convince the Secretary that his order, lowering supports on dairy products was unwise and unjust. To the end of life, he was dedicated to the welfare of agriculture.

I will always believe that he had a premonition of the nearness of death. Members of his staff had erected and decorated a Christmas tree in his hospital room and there were a number of gaily wrapped packages. He recalled briefly some of the Christmases of his boyhood and he was pleased and grateful for the little tree that stood at the foot of his bed. Then he wondered aloud if he would see another Christmas.

It was not a question to be answered. He did not mean it as such.

In the death of AUGUST ANDRESEN there has departed from among us a good man and an outstanding legislator.

Mr. KRUEGER. Mr. Speaker, I join with the many friends of AUGUST ANDRESEN in expressing my sorrow at his untimely passing. His death is a real, personal loss to all of us, and to all Americans, and in particular to those Minnesotans he so ably represented.

The many years of devoted service he rendered will long be remembered. His wisdom and courage will be sorely missed.

In the 16 terms to which he was elected by his people, AUGIE ANDRESEN became recognized as a legislator who was a true friend of the farm people of America, and to them his death is a special loss. He championed their rights and fought their battle, and earned their everlasting appreciation.

In the years during which it was my privilege to know him and work with him, I gained a great personal admiration for Congressman ANDRESEN, and a deep respect for his ability and his integrity.

On the Agriculture Committee and in this Chamber, he will be greatly missed.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in an endeavor to pay respect to our departed colleague, the Honorable AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. "AUGIE," as he was affectionately known to all of us, was a great American, a student, a gentleman, and a scholar in every sense of the word.

He recently has had many hours of sorrow but he continued to do his work many hours per day so that his constituents might be given the same splendid service they have always had since he came to Congress back in 1924.

I have learned to know him personally and his passing will be a great loss to the country, as well as to the district it has been his honor to represent, and to all of us, his friends. I am sure he has already heard from that great Architect of the Universe, who the sun, moon, and stars obey, those welcome words, "Well done."

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in the death of AUGUST ANDRESEN we have lost a valued Member of

this House. The dairy farmers, particularly in the great dairyland of the Midwest, have lost a great friend and champion of their interests. At this time when the dairy farmer faces his greatest challenge, this loss is particularly great. We will sorely miss his sound counsel in dealing with the agricultural problem facing the Nation.

I feel a personal loss, Mr. Speaker, because, to me, AUGUST ANDRESEN was a close friend and adviser.

May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in common with all other Members of the Congress, I feel a profound regret at the passing of AUGUST ANDRESEN. It seems like a very personal loss to so many of us in this Chamber.

During my 17 years in this body I grew to respect and admire Mr. ANDRESEN as one of the truly great men in the House of Representatives. He was a loyal and conscientious American at all times. He was a most capable and honest law-maker. He was one of the most sincere friends American agriculture has ever had. Our House Committee on Agriculture will sorely miss his wise and penetrating counsel, his deep understanding of all problems coming before it, and his astute observations and decisions regarding these problems.

As an individual, AUGUST ANDRESEN was a fine and lovable man. The loss of his beloved wife less than a year ago was one from which he never did recover. She meant so much to him; theirs was a wonderful union lasting throughout most of their adult lives.

The American people will forever be indebted to the State of Minnesota for sending this great man to participate in the Nation's affairs.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it was with a sense of deep personal loss that I learned that our colleague, AUGUST ANDRESEN, had answered the last rollcall.

We had served together in this House for almost 30 years. We had shared in the difficulties presented by problems of vital importance to the Nation and to the world during that period.

I greatly valued his friendship.

He was a public servant of high character, ability, and with devotion to duty.

He made a fine contribution to his district, State, and Nation.

He will be recalled particularly, of course, for his work in the field of agriculture.

I shall miss him.

I join in heartfelt sympathy to all those close to him.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, few men who have served in the Congress have received such fine and heartfelt tributes as have been paid to our late beloved colleague, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No man could have deserved them more. He and I served together on the Herter Committee on Foreign Aid, and to its Subcommittee on Food and Agriculture, of which he was chairman, he brought his vast background and knowledge of agricultural problems. Truly a dedicated public servant he gave unstintingly of his time and attention to each and every task. To all who sought his help, he gave generous and wise counsel.

AUGUST H. ANDRESEN was a good man, a Christian gentleman who never compromised with principle and who kept the best interests of the Nation foremost in his mind. Minnesota has lost a sterling son but his memory will remain ever bright.

Much has been said of AUGUST ANDRESEN's devotion to his lovely wife whose loss was more than his gentle, kindly spirit could bear. To all who grieve for him today, there must be consolation in the thought that they have been reunited again in eternal peace and happiness.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, my last remembrance of my old friend and colleague is based upon an event just last Christmas Eve. I was visiting with August in his hospital room and he told me how he was anticipating a little Christmas tree that was to be set up for him that afternoon by his faithful friend and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist. I was privileged to be there to see Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist and their two young daughters come in and start arranging for August what proved to be his last Christmas. To me that is the memory I want to carry of AUGUST ANDRESEN: To see him as I left the room, to see how his face lit up when he saw his lifelong friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist and their family, come in and help him celebrate what otherwise would have been a very, very lonesome Christmas.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read, as follows:

House Resolution 431

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee the following Members of the House: Messrs. H. CARL ANDERSEN, O'HARA of Minnesota, JUDD, BLATNIK, MCCARTHY, MARSHALL, WIER, Mrs. KNUTSON, and Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, HILL, and HOEVEN.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 15, 1958, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1441. A letter from the president, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine Inc., transmitting the 30th Annual Report of the Work and Operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to the act of Congress approved on May 7, 1928, as amended (22 U. S. C. 278a) (H. Doc. No. 260); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1442. A letter from the Director, the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 39th Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1957, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 303); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1443. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to change the method of computing basic pay for members of the uniformed services, to provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1444. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on Department of the Army aviation personnel above the rank of major receiving flight pay for the period July 1 through December 31, 1957, pursuant to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 20; 37 U. S. C. 118a-1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1445. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Report on Borrowing Authority for the quarter ending September 30, 1957, pursuant to section 304b of the Defense Production Act as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1446. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the quarterly report on the progress of the liquidation of the national defense, war and reconversion activities of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pursuant to Public Law 163, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1447. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to improve opportunities for small-business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of Government purchases and contracts, to facilitate procurement of property and services by the Government, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1448. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the examination of the military-assistance program administered by the Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1449. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the activities of the Department of Agriculture with regard to foreign excess property disposals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1450. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to empower the Judicial Conference to study and recommend changes in and additions to the rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1451. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting

a report showing that the Department of the Interior has 1 position in grade GS-18 and 3 positions in grade GS-17 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, which are not within the purview of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively, of section 505 of Public Law 854, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1452. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the 41st Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9739. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for the national security, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1279). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 9955. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public-debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H. R. 9956. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public-debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 9957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. R. 9958. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 9959. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 9960. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 9961. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 9962. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Missouri:

H. R. 9963. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. R. 9964. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H. R. 9965. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organi-

zations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COAD:

H. R. 9966. A bill to establish a National Commission on Astronautics for the purpose of promoting research, development, and operations in the field of astronautics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 9967. A bill to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 9968. A bill to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 9969. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, to enter into an agreement with the State of California with respect to the financing, construction, and operation of such unit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (by request):

H. R. 9970. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in the vicinity of Sioux City, in the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 9971. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for tuition, fees, and books to certain public and private institutions of higher education for his education or the education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 9972. A bill to amend section 2304 of title 10 of the United States Code to permit the Armed Forces to purchase textiles by negotiated contract, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. FOST:

H. R. 9973. A bill to extend for an additional 4-year period the provisions of the National Wool Act of 1954; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H. R. 9974. A bill to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. R. 9975. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the calling of the National Guard into Federal service except in time of war or invasion or upon the request of a State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9976. A bill to amend section 332 of title 10 of the United States Code to limit the use of the Armed Forces to enforce Fed-

eral laws or the orders of Federal courts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TELLER:

H. R. 9977. A bill to change the method of computing basic pay for members of the uniformed services, to provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 9978. A bill to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9979. A bill to change the method of computing basic pay for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H. R. 9980. A bill to amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, relating to price supports on dairy products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 9981. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit schoolteachers and administrators to deduct expenses of attending classes to acquire additional training or education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. J. Res. 496. Joint resolution to permit the utilization of existing structures on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. J. Res. 497. Joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting States from taxing incomes of nonresidents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 432. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. Res. 433. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the programs and policies of the Federal Government relating to science in order to determine whether changes should be made in such programs and policies in order to develop a comprehensive and well-integrated national science policy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 434. Resolution authorizing additional expenses for conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 56 of the 85th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 435. Resolution proposing a study and investigation into problems surrounding

the power of the several States to tax the incomes of nonresidents; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 9982. A bill for the relief of Gunars Steprans-Staprans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 9983. A bill for the relief of Nettie L. Richard, Florence L. Morris, Tessie L. Marx, and Helen L. Levi; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 9984. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James H. McMurray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 9985. A bill for the relief of Eva Kubat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 9986. A bill for the relief of 1st Lt. Luther A. Stamm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 9987. A bill for the relief of Ferris Abousada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9988. A bill for the relief of Tamara Olszewska and Lydia Olszewska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 9989. A bill to provide for the presentation of a medal to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 9990. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raymond A. Vonderlehr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9991. A bill for the relief of Felix Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9992. A bill for the relief of James R. Martin and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 9993. A bill for the relief of Miss Mary M. Browne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

358. Mr. HESS presented a petition of Roy A. Rooms, Jr., and other veterans in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area asking that increases in veterans' pensions be made automatically, when no improvement is shown in a specified time, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Depletion Tax Allowance for Professional Athletes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, I introduced on May 16, 1957, legislation providing for a depletion tax allowance

for professional athletes. This bill is known as H. R. 7609, and the following is a statement which I presented to the Committee on Ways and Means in support of my legislation:

STATEMENT OF HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO
IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 7609

Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the opportunity, at this time, to make a statement on behalf of H. R. 7609 which I introduced in the first session of the present Congress.

My bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of professional athletes, an income tax deduction for the depletion of physical resources. It

would give a professional athlete an annual deduction of 15 percent of the gross income he derives from active participation in his respective sport. The bill covers all participants in sports, such as baseball, football, or tennis players, golfers, bowlers, jockeys, fighters, and other athletes who earn money by means of their skill and ability.

I believe this bill is justified on the acknowledged fact that a professional athlete uses up his physical resources, which are necessary to his livelihood, in a relatively short span of years. His short playing career, moreover, is often further reduced because of injury or by service in the Armed Forces. Take the case of Jerry Coleman of the New York Yankees who interrupted his

career for extended service during World War II, and again was recalled to active duty in the Korean conflict. The loss of these years in the service of his country is a costly sacrifice for any young man, but for Mr. Coleman, it is inordinately costly for he may have contributed half his major league playing career.

H. R. 7609 recognizes, and to me it is important recognition, the physical deterioration to which athletes necessarily subject themselves, while pursuing a career of providing public entertainment for public recreation and enjoyment. My bill will entitle them to the same kind of tax allowance we now provide for the depletion of certain natural resources, such as oil, gas wells, and minerals. Simple equity, I believe, requires equal treatment for the depletion of human resources.

Continued participation in such sports as baseball—our national sport—football, boxing, and tennis tend to deplete the body of much of its natural and acquired ability to sustain and rejuvenate itself.

Prolonged participation in sports in which running is a major feature may have the effect of seriously interfering with the normal functioning of vital organs in the most healthy body.

Inherent in most of the competitive sports is the constant danger of accidents, either fatal or seriously disabling which can quickly terminate a lucrative career.

Perfect timing, coordination, and alertness are the factors that determine the length of time that athletes may continue in their career. Baseball authorities have publicly stated many times that the average length of time that a national league baseball player is active professionally is less than 5 years. Other statistics indicate that the average span for all athletes' life in sports is approximately 7 years.

A writer made a detailed and exhaustive study into the chronological ages at which extraordinary proficiency has been exhibited most frequently by professional baseball players, tennis players, pugilists, ice hockey players, football players, automobile racers, bowlers, billiardists, and professional golfers. The report disclosed that, apart from billiardists, the maximum proficiency was reached before the age of 30. Baseball players, apart from pitchers, reached their peak at the age of 29. Boxers, tennis players, hockey players at the age of 27; and football players at the age of 25. Automobile racers reached their maximum efficiency at the age of 30. Golfers reached their maximum proficiency at the age of 32. It can, therefore, be seen that professional athletes have their greatest earning capacity before their age of 30 and their greatest earnings take place before they are 30 years of age. Thereafter, their ability, because of lack of coordination, alertness, and perfect timing, deteriorates, and their earning capacity falls off.

A great jockey, like Tony DeSpirito, terminated his brilliant career because of a spill in an accident. Herb Score, an outstanding ballplayer, almost lost the sight of one eye as the result of a baseball accident and perhaps his baseball career has been terminated. The great Dizzy Dean, at the height of his power and earning capacity, was hurt and his earning capacity was reduced substantially. Many of these athletes have had abrupt endings to their athletic careers and they find themselves with no accumulation of earnings or with no ability to go into another business or occupation. After the career of an athlete has been terminated, it is often difficult for him to find employment. Generally, he has not prepared himself to enter another career or profession. Some are so physically broken that they are unable to engage in really profitable employment. And, while many of our athletes make millions of dollars during their glorious careers, they are frequently, at the end of their careers, broke and in debt

to the United States Government for taxes. The great fighter, Joe Louis, is just one example.

H. R. 7609 is designed to relieve such conditions as I have outlined above. We must bear in mind that an athlete does not leave his profession because he no longer desires to participate in whatever sport he may have been pursuing. He leaves it, in most instances, because he has been so depleted that he no longer has the physical attributes required by his sport.

The income-producing potential of most persons, other than athletes, increases as they reach their forties, whereas the potential of athletes reaches its height at the age of 30 and decreases as they grow older.

The token tax allowance of 15 percent of their gross earnings would enable them to set aside a nest-egg and perhaps, in some small way compensate them for the all-too-short period of time they may spend in their sports career. It would also make an appropriate leveling adjustment for the high bracket taxes paid during a few high income years which are followed by years of greatly reduced earnings.

Before introducing this bill, I gave long and concentrated thought to the position of sports in American culture. I thought of the many efforts that we have made and are presently making to find ways of living at home and abroad with some degree of amity. It has been said that "sports are one index to the national genius and character of the American people." I do not believe that any of us will deny the truth of this statement. By enacting my bill into law, the Congress will not only overcome an inequity in existing tax laws but it will also recognize that one of the common denominators we seek is to be found in the existence of sports and competitive games which are an integral part of every culture known to history.

Public Opinion Survey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN E. HENDERSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, for the third year, I am making a public opinion survey of the people of the 15th Congressional District of Ohio in order to learn their feelings on some of the important issues confronting the Congress. Each year, the results of this poll have provided me with very valuable information about the trends of thinking in southeastern Ohio. I am gratified that this survey has been regarded with general interest among my colleagues here when its results have been reported.

The questions included in my 1958 poll are as follows:

1. Do you favor a freer exchange of atomic secrets between this country and our NATO Allies?
2. Do you favor increasing the pay of military personnel?
3. Do you believe Congress should act to authorize permanent residence for 30,000 Hungarian refugees temporarily admitted to the United States last year?
4. Would you support a constitutional amendment giving the President's Cabinet or some other group of officials authority to determine when a President is suffering sufficient physical disability to prevent him from carrying out the duties of his office?

5. Do you believe Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations?

6. Would you support increasing postal rates for first-, second-, and third-class mail to reduce the present postal deficit?

7. Do you favor a program of Federal scholarships for the training of additional scientists and engineers?

8. Do you believe that a new law is needed to safeguard the handling of labor union welfare funds?

9. Do you favor ending agricultural controls and the accompanying termination of price supports?

10. Would you favor an all-out Federal program leading to the exploration of outer space?

11. Do you favor any Federal policy which would reduce pensions for disabled veterans?

12. Do you favor action by Congress which would reduce tariffs on products imported into the United States?

13. Do you favor the expenditure for foreign aid of \$4 billion in military and economic assistance and an increased program of loans to friendly foreign countries?

14. In the social security program, do you favor:

(a) Reducing the minimum age limit for benefits with a corresponding increase in individual and employer contributions?

(b) Increasing the amount of benefits with a corresponding increase in individual and employer contributions?

(c) Eliminating the restriction on outside income for persons receiving benefits with a corresponding increase in individual and employer contributions?

(d) Leaving the program in its present form?

Report on Study Mission to Mediterranean and Near East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following report on my recent trip to the Mediterranean and Near East countries:

This is a report on a 30-day study mission to certain Mediterranean and Near East countries which I undertook on September 19 to observe economic conditions and the effectiveness of the United States information and economic aid programs. I visited France, Greece, Turkey, and Israel. In Great Britain and Italy, I conferred with USIS officials and our Embassy personnel. In each of the other countries I also conferred with government officials and our Embassies on economic conditions and the reaction to United States policy. In a few instances I met with private citizens and newspapermen on some aspects of these subjects. All of them were cooperative and generous with time and information in helping me to a fuller understanding of the issues and problems they face.

FRANCE

In France strong feeling continues to exist over our actions in the Suez crisis, our handling of Near East developments, and our attitude on the Algerian question. Consequently, our information services there have been under severe strain. The USIS, however, is doing a commendable job in correcting popular misconceptions and in disseminating accurate information about our country and its policies.

Both Algeria and Cyprus present difficult questions that only time and human patience can solve. Insofar as Cyprus is concerned, the situation is anomalous because both Greece and Turkey are parts of NATO. In my opinion, their attitude toward the West is completely dependable. There are Turks living in Greece and Greeks living in Turkey on a friendly basis. And if the Cyprus question had not been brought to the fore in the fashion it was, there would have been no difficulty for the Greeks living in Turkey. Fundamentally and instinctively we favor independence for all countries, for the Algerians, Turks, and Greeks. Were we to urge independence for Algeria, we could be accused of making the French who live in Algeria a subject people. And were we to favor independence for Cyprus, we would make the Turks living in Cyprus a dependent people. If we oppose colonialism for one people, we should not jeopardize the status of another.

GREECE

Greece maintains a defense posture against the Communist threat which, in proportion to population and income in the opinion of some, is greater than any country in Europe. It is a poor country and its economy is increasingly burdened by these defense needs. It cannot support its population and therefore encourages its citizens to emigrate.

Greece also has a traditional interest in the Near East and believes that she has a special affinity with Egypt. Her leaders contend that Greece is a bridge between East and West, and could be useful in improving relations and settling the issues that agitate the Near East. Greece's policy is naturally influenced by the fact that about 80,000 Greeks have settled in Egypt, and during the Suez crisis, under the impact of Colonel Nasser's Egyptianization process, their position became very difficult. The extension of Soviet influence in Egypt and Syria has also aggravated tension and fears, including grave concern over its effects on the sensitive Cyprus question. Greece is as unhappy over a Soviet-dominated neighbor as we would be.

TURKEY

My visit to Turkey, though brief, was considerably enhanced by the information and materials provided me by United States Consul General Robert G. Miner in Istanbul. Turkey is a dynamic and robust country. It is making excellent use of American technical assistance in its recovery program but is running into difficulties because of a shortage of foreign exchange. This is a chronic condition, but it is especially acute now because of the numerous projects that have been started. Turkish economic ambitions appear to have outstripped the country's resources and thus have provided the Soviet Union with an opportunity to offer credits and direct help in expanding Turkey's industrial plant.

As the link between NATO and the Baghdad Pact and a member of both, Turkey plays a strategic role in our plans for Middle East defense. A major effort is now being made there to crisscross the country with modern roads and highways. It is alternately wooded and threatened by the Soviet Union, and could fall victim to Russian economic allurements if we failed to meet the threat with a creative economic program of our own. Its importance to free world defense will grow with the development of new oil resources in the country.

ISRAEL

I was impressed by the tremendous energy expended by the Israelis in the agricultural, industrial and cultural development of their country. New planned cities are being built where there was nothing but sand and desert, and modern concrete housing is going up at a rapid rate in order to provide homes for about 80,000 immigrants this year. Industrial buildings are included in all these

planned cities. For the first time in several years, most of the immigrants are now from Hungary and Eastern Europe with lesser numbers from Egypt and North Africa. Despite the increase in immigration, I was told that there is work for all and that there is practically no unemployment.

Arab fears that Israel may be overrun by immigrants and be compelled to seek new territory are groundless. Outside of the Soviet Union, the only substantial body of Jews reside in the United States, and they are not emigrating. Soviet Jews are barred from leaving by the Kremlin's policy, and there is no present likelihood that this prohibition will be lifted.

Although Israel is a small country, I saw much open territory and no evidence of overpopulation. In my judgment, Israel has land on which to settle many more people than it has now. It does not need more territory to accommodate the natural increase in its population and those who may be in a position to immigrate. I traveled all the way from Elath, a new port city on the Gulf of Aqaba at the southernmost tip of Israel, where I inspected the terminus of the oil pipeline stretching north across the Negev to the Mediterranean, to the borders of Syria in the north near the Sea of Galilee. Everywhere it was possible to see the evidence of American technical assistance. The country offers a remarkable demonstration of the way in which natural difficulties of terrain and climate can be overcome with the aid of modern scientific techniques and engineering skill.

The people of Israel are industrious and able to make full use of American technical assistance. They are working to raise their living standards and per capita income, which at present is about \$500, to a level comparable with any Western country, and their industrial and agricultural production has been rising steadily.

The area of reclaimed and cultivated land has been increased in the Huleh region of the Galilee and in the upper Negev by drainage and by irrigation. The full development of this latter area, however, is dependent upon the supply of sufficient water, and for this American aid is essential. The copper mines in the Negev are being developed with American equipment and technical assistance. Private American investment is evident in some industrial establishments in Haifa and Tel Aviv. Israel, however, is still operating under an unfavorable balance of trade, and will continue to need economic help for some time to come. Although production and exports are up, the sharp rise in immigration has put a great strain on Israel's economy. The trade deficit is expected to be between \$300 million and \$350 million this year. Inflationary pressures are increasing and the cost of living is rising despite government measures to keep food and clothing within reach of the average worker.

My talks with Israel Government officials, including President Ben-Zvi, convinced me of their great desire for peace with their neighbors. They feel that they can contribute greatly to the development of the Near East and to the raising of living standards and health standards. At the time of my visit, the borders with Jordan and Syria and Egypt were quiet but there was great concern in Israel over the new Soviet dominated government in Syria, the shipment of Communist arms and the development of Soviet air and naval bases in Syria, and what they meant to Israel's security. Strengthening of the Eisenhower doctrine to assure Israel against attack by its neighbors would help to deter the danger of such an attack and to reduce the tension.

Israel's ability to contribute to the technical development of other countries is demonstrated in a dramatic way in new African and Asian countries, where Israel missions

have been able to establish working relations ahead of the advance experts of the Communist countries. I was told in Jerusalem that Israel missions are especially welcome in these new countries because they feel an affinity with a small country whose experience is recent like their own. Moreover, unlike the Communist bloc countries, it presents no menace of ideological penetration. Israel has military, agricultural and health missions in Burma, in Ghana, in Ceylon, and in Ethiopia, and also has sent technical experts to Nigeria. Educational facilities in Israel are also being made available to Africans and Asians for training in the science of government and in sociology as well as the physical sciences. Israel, thus is serving as an advance force for democracy in the new underdeveloped nations of Africa. The development of these countries will take long, and Israel's capacity to aid is limited. But it is of inestimable value to the free world, and we should help wherever possible to enable Israel to carry on and expand this program.

A Public Memorandum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES B. HOEVEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following joint statement to the press made by Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND and Representative JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., on yesterday:

A PUBLIC MEMORANDUM

We have read the incredible remarks made by you in a hotel lobby in New York yesterday. It is obvious that you have forgotten certain parts of the record during the period you were President. Do you recall the following facts:

MISSILES

If today we are behind the Soviet Union in some respects in the race to perfect the weapons of the future—guided and ballistic missiles—a considerable part of the blame lies on the doorstep of your administration.

This fact is based not on the say-so of any self-seeking partisan but on the expert testimony of scientists and military leaders far removed from partisan politics—of men like Dr. Wehrner von Braun, Dr. Edward Teller, Dr. Simon Ramo, Dr. Theodore von Karman, Gen. Donald L. Putt, and Admiral Radford. Dr. von Braun, for example, declared "The United States had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning between 1945 and 1951. These 6 years, during which the Russians obviously laid the groundwork for their large rocket program, are irretrievably lost."

Even your colleagues in the Democrat Party were telling us a similar story in times when this issue had less immediacy than it has today. Senator LISTER HILL, for example, declared in 1953, "From 1947 to 1949 the Air Force sacrificed, entirely because of lack of money, fully half of its research and development projects. The record will reveal, and a sad record it is, that in this period not one new aircraft or guided missile project was initiated by the Air Force."

Senator HILL might have added that this record becomes even sadder in 1950 when you cut meager amounts for research and development of the intermediate range ballistic missile and the intercontinental ballistic missile in previous years to exactly nothing—zero.

We rested on our oars during the last years of your administration while the Russians went to work. Your own Presidential Air Policy Commission on January 1, 1948, warned that, even then, other nations might be ahead of us in developing an intercontinental missile. You failed to act. When they urged that research in this field be given the highest priority—again in 1948—you failed to act. In 1947 you even impounded \$75 million which Congress had provided for Air Force research and development. You did identically the same thing again in 1950.

Virtually all that has been done to develop the weapons of the future has been done by the Eisenhower administration which looked the facts in the face and acted. It gave the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile the highest national priority—the step that you were urged by scientists and military leaders to take in 1948. More than 99 percent of the money spent on long-range missiles by the United States has been spent by the Eisenhower administration—less than 1 percent by your administration. Expenditures for long-range ballistic missile development will have increased 1,000 times between the last Truman year and the next fiscal year.

In spite of the fact that we have been working on long-range missiles for only one-third of the time that the Russians have devoted to these weapons, we appear to be ahead of them in solving the difficult problem of reentry of missiles into the atmosphere. The Air Force, 2 months ago, gave us the world's first known demonstration of a true intercontinental missile capability by delivering a guided Snark to a target in the Atlantic 5,000 miles from the Florida launching site. The Navy's missile system, the Polaris, is 2 years ahead of schedule. And the day is not far distant when we shall be equipping all branches of our Armed Forces with weapons of these kinds.

PREPAREDNESS

When World War II ended we were the mightiest military nation in the history of the world. Yet 5 years later, due to your policy of drastically cutting down the armed services, we were not ready for the Korean war. Our airpower then was embodied in what General Vandenberg called a shoe-string air force. We had in the nearby Japanese area only 6 General Pershing tanks, only 30 propeller combat planes, only 1 aircraft carrier, and not a single combat marine.

Before the North Korean Communists struck, General Eisenhower had warned that we were disarmed below the levels necessary for security. And after the fighting broke out, Senator LYNDON JOHNSON confessed that your administration had made this tragic mistake, saying "our economy was false, our overconfidence was unjustified, our emphasis was wrong."

Today, in contrast with 1950, we are ready—ready to meet an aggressor with a military force capable of smothering any other power on the face of the earth. Our Strategic Air Command and the Navy's airpower can deliver their devastating pay load to any point on the globe.

Our military situation today is incomparably better than that of 1950, when we were drawn into a war we were not ready for in an area which your own Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, had obligingly told the enemy lay outside our defense perimeter. Today we are vastly stronger in airpower than we were at the height of the Korean conflict.

In 1950 our Air Force had 48 wings; now it has 137.

In 1950 it had 12,500 active aircraft; now the Air Force has more than 25,000.

Then our Armed Forces numbered 1,400,000; now they number 2,600,000.

Then our Navy had 237 warships; now it has 409.

And let us underscore this: The weapons we have today incorporate the utmost ingenuity of man in electronics, advanced chemistry, and atomic science, not to mention such inconceivable destructive power that, for example, one B-52 can carry as much explosive force as was delivered by all the bombers during the entire duration of World War II.

The past is written. The future is what concerns the American people. We must put all our efforts into achieving the maximum national security and, in that, we invite you and all Americans to join us.

Commemorative Stamp on Israel's 10th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1958, the State of Israel will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its independence. After a lapse of nearly 2,000 years, the age-old dream of the Jewish people was at last fulfilled in 1948 when Israel was established as an independent, democratic, and sovereign State.

This is an excellent occasion for all freedom-loving Americans, who are genuinely interested in maintaining peace in the Middle East, to salute Israel as a symbol of democracy in that strife-torn area of the world. During this past decade the relationship between the United States and Israel has been most cordial. Close ties of friendship have grown up between the people of these two countries, based on a common dedication to the principles of freedom and democracy, dignity of the human being, and a strong desire for peace in the world.

On this occasion, I am pleased to introduce a bill which provides for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel. In adopting this bill we would not only express our reaffirmation of friendship for the people of Israel, but we would also encourage them to carry on in the face of extreme hardship until peace and stability is attained in the Middle East.

During the past decade Israel has gradually emerged as a dynamic little state. It has achieved great progress in nearly every endeavor. It is well on the road toward solving its economic and humanitarian problems. Nearly a million immigrants from the far corners of the earth have been admitted and integrated into this small country. Similarly, Israel has been highly successful in improving the standard of living of its people, in developing its agriculture, industry, and commerce, and in building its democratic way of life in the image of our way of life.

In recent years Soviet Russia has penetrated into the Middle East, primarily because Egypt and Syria provided a suitable beachhead for Communist subver-

sion. Israel, as a staunch and loyal ally of the West, looks to the United States for aid and assistance in helping to lessen tension in the area and avert Communist control of the Middle East. Our country is vitally interested in the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations in this area because of its great strategic value in international affairs. In this respect, Israel is the only stable and forward-looking country in the Middle East, but its Arab neighbors are still plotting Israel's destruction. In this way they are keeping the area in constant turmoil and are playing directly into the hands of the Communists.

The United States must make it clear to the peoples of the Middle East that Israel is here to stay, that it constitutes a part of the Free World, and that any threats against Israel constitute a threat against the Free World which will not be tolerated. We must discourage all aggression in the area and pursue a firm policy which will eventually lead to a settlement and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is as much in our interests as it is in the interests of the peoples of the Middle East.

In adopting my bill for the issuance of a commemorative stamp we shall not only be extending greetings to Israel on the occasion of having reached an important milestone in its existence, but we will also give the people of Israel moral encouragement for the future. Above all, we shall demonstrate to the world that Israel does not stand alone in this troubled area. The hearts and prayers of the Americans are with them in their struggle for survival and in their aspirations for a just and lasting peace.

Savings Banks and the Washington Scene

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on November 14, 1957, I had the pleasure of addressing the 64th fall convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, at Miami Beach, Fla. My remarks on that occasion were as follows:

The topic Savings Banks and the Washington Scene could easily be assigned as the subject matter for discussion at each daily session of a full week's conference.

It will be quite impossible for me to even touch upon all the problems inherent in that title in the brief time I intend to take from the more pleasant tasks calling for your attention.

No doubt, many of you would give up golf, swimming, or even gin (both kinds) to talk about the determined efforts to tax mutual savings banks and how to meet those efforts. If so, may I suggest that you ask Congressman KEOUGH to lead that discussion. Not only is he a savings-bank trustee, but more important, he is a very able member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee which has jurisdiction over the subject. He

is waging a valiant fight on your behalf. He needs and deserves your cooperative support.

The issue of Government regulation of interest rates on FHA and VA mortgages as against letting the market fix the rate can be argued for days. My own reaction to that has been many times expressed in the suggestion that until the banks and insurance companies and mortgage investors take over and own FHA as a private institution, you will be compelled to submit to Government control. Insurance, whether of credit or of anything else, should be private enterprise.

The Government does not belong in that business or any other, except as an emergency measure or when private enterprise fails to do the required job. Insurance of mortgages has proved itself as a good paying operation. It is time that the business community took over that field of endeavor. Savings banks have a long and creditable history, particularly in New York State. They have rendered a fine and an important service to American economic history. They can have a broader and greater influence for good in the future, if only they do not rest on their laurels.

As in most things, there is no standing still. You either move forward or you stagnate. Remember the past, only so that you may improve its virtues, and eliminate its mistakes.

If that is reminiscent of what you heard from our great superintendent of banks, George Mooney, yesterday, I hope that you will agree with me that his was one of the most vigorous statements made to any association of this kind by a high and important Government official. He is rendering a great service to our State and to our country.

There are many fields that remain to be explored that are definitely related to your functions.

To mention but one—recent events have highlighted the need for college and post-college education. The drawback to more American boys and girls continuing their education after high school, particularly in the scientific fields, is lack of money.

Isn't that your business? I readily concede that by promoting thrift you try to fill that need.

But that isn't enough. Why can't you develop a program to lend money to students, repayable when they begin to earn their way in life.

You have ample precedent, with proof of success. We had such a national Government program and the losses were less than one-half of 1 percent of the interest earned. If the Federal Government was able to operate such a venture at a profit, you can do an even better job.

Permit me now to turn to my own present pet project. I hope you will make it yours.

The only novelty that I can claim for it, is that I was the first Member of Congress to introduce a bill on the subject.

I refer, of course, to H. R. 4296, to establish a national mutual savings bank system.

After its introduction I learned that many persons had been thinking and talking about the matter for a long time. I want you to know that I have no pride of authorship and am not wedded to any detail of the bill. In that connection it is well to remember that I am only one Member of the Congress, and the bill as it is finally reported will have to meet with the approval of a majority of the Members of both Houses of Congress. It is strange that although you have a national association of savings banks, there is no national system of mutual savings banks. One might ask "Why a national association when you have mutual savings banks in only 17 States, none in 31 States, and none in any of the Territories?" The sponsorship of the principle of this bill will amply justify the purpose of that association. Let me give you a friendly warning—time is usually

on the side of the opponents of proposed legislation. You can study this bill to death. If you make it a 5-year project, you might as well abandon it before you start.

No one admits more readily than I the immediate need for an overall monetary study of our fiscal affairs on every level. But if you want to be realistic about it, you must also agree with me when I say that a monetary commission, if and when appointed, will take from 2 to 5 years to complete their studies and bring in reports that the Congress may act on.

The climate will never be better for such legislation. Next May may be too late. Those who are interested in the enactment of this legislation should lose no time in unifying their forces and making known to their representatives of both Houses of Congress their desire to see this principle enacted. That should be coupled with requests to the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses for early hearings so that all concerned may present their views and the groundwork may be laid for working out details satisfactory to all concerned.

The dual banking system is now so firmly embedded in our banking legislation that it is taken for granted. I have never heard of any bill having been introduced to challenge it.

Congressman BRENT SPENCE, the very distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee—to whom I have already referred—only a few weeks ago, in addressing a bankers' group, referred to the dual system of banking as "within the American Constitution of checks and balances."

I am delighted that among your guests today is my very dear friend, Jesse Wolcott. It was he, who, as chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee in the 80th Congress, welcomed me to that committee, made me feel at home and initiated me into a difficult and most interesting field of Congressional activity. Our friendship has grown stronger through the years. I welcome the opportunity to publicly pay my respects to him. Despite our political differences, if I had had the appointing power, I would have readily named him to the high post which he now holds as Chairman of the Board of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He brings to that office not only character and integrity but a vast fund of knowledge and experience, coupled with a strong desire to improve the operations of that Corporation in the best interests of our country.

Now Jesse, you know why I wouldn't let you see my advance copy of the speech. I know you would probably have blue penciled that.

No one can speak more vigorously than he did in September 1957, when he said that he "would make special efforts to reconcile conflicting problems" in banking operations and practices, and "protect at all times the dual banking system."

Implicit in all these statements of policy is the fact that we do have a dual banking system. Few have stopped to consider, however, that we have one, only in part.

I hope we can enlist the aid of those and other distinguished proponents of the system in making it a genuine dual banking system.

We have State and Federal chartering and supervision of credit unions. We have State and Federal chartering and supervision of savings and loan associations. We have State and Federal chartering and supervision of commercial banks.

Why do we not have it as to savings banks?

My bill attempts to supply the omission.

As to those who object to the enlargement of Federal regulation, let me say this: There have been complaints, some well-founded,

some not so well-founded, directed against the activities of the banking authorities on the national level. The same type of complaints have been leveled against one or more of the banking authorities on the State level.

The fear of Federal control and regulation of banking has been minimized, if not entirely eliminated, by the manner of operation of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. No one pretends that either is perfect. Both can be improved.

Does anyone know of anything better to take their place? That the answer is "no" is found in the fact that so many of the State institutions have voluntarily become members, and continue to be a part, of those organizations.

All national banks and all State banks are authorized to carry savings accounts. There are one or more savings and loan associations operating under Federal charter in every State in the Union. There are only 2 States out of the 48 which do not have State savings and loan associations.

All of these organizations compete for the savings dollar. I think no one can safely challenge the statement that some of this competition can be properly labeled unfair. Mind you, I use the word "unfair," not the word "illegal." At least a part of the blame for the unfairness of that competition can be charged to the difference between Federal and State statutory provisions and regulations.

In my opinion, a National Mutual Savings Bank Act would go far toward eliminating unfair competition, and would tend to bring into line the legal requirements that should apply with equal force to all savings accounts. When I introduced my bill, H. R. 4296, I made no pretense, nor do I now, that it is perfect either in form or substance. I know that after study and after hearing from all of those interested in the principle of the bill, the details thereof can be improved. What the minimum or maximum number of directors should be is of no real importance in talking about the principle of the matter. Similarly, the percentage of reserves that should be required, the kind of investments that should be permitted with the funds, while important, are obviously subsidiary to the main question. The enactment of a bill such as mine, will accomplish many things, all of them, in my opinion, good, none of them bad. For instance, it will give to the people in 41 States an opportunity to create savings banks whose sole purpose in life will be to encourage thrift.

This will come at a time when the one thing that all economists agree upon is that one means of beating inflation is to decrease spending by increasing savings.

I think I am the fourth man to say that in almost that precise language at this conference. An expanding economy demands the necessary tools. One important tool is money. Your institutions have been, and must continue as one source of supply. This bill will strengthen our economy by improving your operations.

Another good thing that will be accomplished will be to put strong pressure on State legislatures, to liberalize their branch banking restrictions so as to give to savings banks the same privileges as are accorded to commercial banks.

The third accomplishment, and as to this I realize there may be some disagreement as to its desirability, would be to afford to the savings and loan associations of the country an opportunity to be converted into savings banks.

At first blush the savings bankers may object that that would serve only to create more competition for the savings banks. Actually it would not create more competition than competition is already there. It

would, however, set up the same standards for the competitors.

I believe that savings bankers must agree with me that everyone would gain rather than lose if savings-bank requirements become the standards for savings and loan associations.

Another benefit to be obtained, and here, too, there is room for disagreement, is that the savings banks would improve their competitive position vis-a-vis the commercial banks.

It is my firm conviction that savings, whether in savings banks, loan associations, or in commercial banks, should be invested primarily in long-term obligations. Commercial bank funds should be primarily invested in short-term obligations. If commercial banks are to continue to take savings accounts, and I believe they should be allowed to, they should be restricted, however, as to where they invest those moneys.

These restrictions should be the same for all savings funds, no matter where deposited.

It was my privilege to meet with your committee, which was assigned the task of reviewing my bill. We exchanged ideas freely and frankly. I have read with great interest its report. I hope that each of you will do so at the earliest possible moment. It is as fine a piece of work as I have ever seen. It demonstrates what men of good will can do when they approach a legislative problem constructively.

Someone asked, "Isn't that lobbying?" Let me take long enough to tell you that lobbying is as much a part of our American way of life as the Bill of Rights. Of course, it is a privilege that is occasionally abused. Then it makes the headlines, and the respectable and respected lobbyist gets a black-eye. But we do not repeal the Constitution because a criminal occasionally escapes punishment.

My colleagues and I can spot the off-color lobbyist very quickly. We make short shrift of him. But the lobbyist who calls on us and fairly and honestly presents the pros and cons of a situation is a useful citizen who finds our doors are always open to him.

In this vastly complicated and troubled world of ours no one man and no one legislator, can hope to have all the answers. We must depend for much of our enlightenment upon those who know the specific problems; that is the proper function of the honorable lobbyist.

I return to your committee's report. The thought bears repetition, that pleasing as the details of the bill may be to some of us, our pleasure will not get the bill enacted. No matter how pleasant it may be to have your cooperation, that will not get the bill enacted. I have only one vote. I would like to sponsor a bill, however, that has the maximum support of the industries involved. Then we will get the maximum of support of the Congress.

It is indicated that most of your recommendations will meet with my approval and that I will probably endorse all of them. I base that feeling on the fact that your recommendations are prompted by your practical experience in your operation of the thrift system. There, too, however, I realize that different experiences cause different reactions. After full and free discussion of your recommendations you may change some of them.

I remind you that progress in the legislative field is accomplished by compromise. By taking the middle ground we can bring forth a good bill that should be acceptable to the vast majority of all concerned. I doubt whether we can get unanimity of opinion as to anything except the principle. Let's agree on what we all think would do the best job and then move forward. Personally, I like your suggestion that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, rather than the Comptroller of the Currency, be the

chartering and supervising agency. The Comptroller of the Currency deals mainly with commercial banks. Without impugning the integrity or motives of any past, present, or future Comptroller, we can agree that that office is attuned to the thinking of the commercial banks. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board deals solely with thrift institutions; knows their problems and is acclimated to that field of endeavor. This issue should be resolved by the institutions themselves. I am certain that the Congress would rather not be required to decide that question for you.

Rather than the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, you suggest that the insuring authority should be the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. I concur, but with reservations.

There is considerable sentiment in support of changing the composition of the Board of FDIC so as to remove the Comptroller of the Currency from membership thereon. The insuring organization should be independent of the chartering and supervisory agency. Such separation of authority will eliminate any conflict of interest and make for better management and efficiency in both organizations. While subscribing to that school of thought, I do not, however, take the position that FDIC shall be named in my bill, as the insuring agency, only if the desired change is accomplished. If we must wait for such a change in FDIC we can do so without impairing the effectiveness of my bill.

I hope that your association will approve at least that part of your committee report which endorses another one of my oft-repeated statements, to wit: "that the public sees much more of similarity than of difference between" savings banks and savings and loan associations, and that you "stand roughly upon the same competitive plane."

Based on the premise you and the savings and loan associations can move forward to quickly establish a national mutual savings bank system which will be of tremendous benefit to our Nation.

Here, too, there will have to be some give-and-take as between the privileges and restrictions imposed upon the two types of institutions. The compromise must be one which will promote the best interests of the country regardless of whether the one type of institution will have to submit to the greater restriction that applies to the other, or, conversely, one type of institution will attain the greater liberality that now applies to the other. To be specific as to only one of these differences: most States are more restrictive in the granting of charter to savings and loan associations than the national system. The national system is more liberal in the granting of applications for new branches than most of the States. The State savings banks are being restricted in establishing new branches. These matters must be resolved not on the basis of difference in legislative enactment but on the basis of community need and community interest, as well as the broader aspect of the national interest.

If as the result of the enactment of my bill, we eventually get one national insurance agency insuring all thrift institutions, the result must be greater efficiency at less cost. Surely you will concede that there is at least some justification for the complaint that savings and loan associations should not pay a higher rate of assessment than the savings banks pay. Pardon me, but I used the wrong word—FDIC Act levies assessments; the FSLIC Act charges premiums. Isn't it strange, however, that the latter act levies the premiums on withdrawable and repurchasable shares and deposits while the FDIC Act charges the assessments on all deposits.

I hope you get my point. In trying to create distinctions where no differences exist,

you merely succeeded in quibbling about words.

The practical approach dictates that you and the savings and loan associations coordinate your thinking. You are all thrift institutions serving the public by encouraging savings. Whether you pay dividends or interest on shares or deposits is unimportant. You are the mainstay of our free economy by making it possible for our citizens to own their own homes. You do that by investing the money which the owners of your institutions leave with you.

If you combine your efforts and show the Congress you want this bill, nothing can stop you from getting it. There are savings and loan associations in the State and, I dare say, in the district of every one of the 30 members of the House Banking and Currency Committee. In addition, there are savings banks in the State and, I am sure, in the district, of 14 of the 30 members of that committee.

Surely you can see how effective a lobbying job your combined organizations can do if you will put your minds to it.

The only objectors to this bill can be the commercial banks. If the objection does come from that source it will be because of shortsightedness on the part of commercial bankers. They are not thrift institutions and cannot do the job that is demanded by the American public of thrift institutions. The only competition commercial banks can give the savings institutions is by means of the interest rate. The need for money prompts the commercial banks today to increase that rate. In doing it they overlook the reason for the present statutory prohibition against commercial banks paying an interest on demand deposits.

As soon as the tight-money situation changes, the commercial banks will be compelled to lower their interest rates on savings and time deposits. In their shortsightedness, the commercial bankers overlook the fact that the time deposit, on which they pay interest, is merely a temporary immobilization of commercial funds. They are not the type of deposits sought by thrift institutions. Excluding time deposits, all savings accounts, no matter what called, should be channeled into long-term investments, and that should be done by law and regulation if necessary.

The commercial bankers should be your allies and not your opponents, not only as to the principle of this legislation but also in your fight for an extension of branches within the State of New York.

If I were the biggest and most important customer of any business enterprise that was opposing my just demands for the privilege to expand and broaden my service, I would find someone who would appreciate my trade and not try to destroy it or to limit it. In my opinion, savings banks, certainly in New York State, are the biggest, the best, and the most important customers of the commercial banks. If I were a savings banker I wouldn't do business with any commercial banker who wouldn't commit himself in writing to furthering my proper objectives which, as to the savings banks, is delineated by statute to the service of the public.

John V. Riffe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the day the Congress reconvened a great and good friend of many

Members of this House as well as of hundreds of thousands of American workers passed to his eternal reward. I refer to John V. Riffe, miners' and steelworkers' union leader and the last executive vice president of the CIO before its merger with the AFL, who died in Arlington, Va., at the age of 53 after a long illness.

Along with President David J. McDonald and a large group of steelworkers and AFL-CIO officials, the pallbearers at the services here in Washington included Senator H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey; Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Vice President Merrill Meigs, of the Hearst Corp.; Charles P. Howard, the attorney; and Mr. Riffe's physician, Dr. Harold Johnson, of Howard University.

A message from President George Meany and Secretary Treasurer William Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO, which was read at the service said:

Throughout his lifetime, John Riffe served the cause of trade unionism with devotion and understanding. He was a true humanitarian.

Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON wrote to Mrs. Riffe:

I greatly enjoyed John's friendship and it was a pleasure to work with him.

Born in Kentucky in 1904, John Riffe was a coal miner at 14 and secretary of his local union at 16, rising in responsibility in the United Mine Workers of America until John L. Lewis, the late Philip Murray, and others undertook the organization of the Nation's steelworkers. When he came to my State of California almost two decades ago as west coast director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, he already had shown himself an able and determined organizer and negotiator for the men he represented.

It is inspiring to follow his subsequent career and see how these abilities deepened and widened, and the range of his effectiveness and service extended from his family and immediate associates to the Nation and the world. It was in California in 1940, on the introduction of Philip Murray, that Mr. Riffe met people active in the force of Moral Re-Armament. As was said at his funeral by Vice President William Grogan of the Transport Workers Union:

John Riffe found new effectiveness in his work as a trade-union leader after his meeting with Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament. He learned from Buchman the terrific power of an apology. Nobody could withstand his humility, which came from not thinking about himself at all. John Riffe lived for the whole world. He knew that men needed more than better working conditions and wages. They needed something for the heart.

The aims that John Riffe set for American labor were, in his own words:

1. To set the pace for unity in the Nation by achieving unity within its own house.
2. To create with industry a pattern of teamwork that will sell democracy to the millions.
3. With the united strength of labor and industry, to back the Government in a foreign policy that will win all nations.

Mr. Riffe's effectiveness in these purposes is movingly demonstrated in the messages received by his family, not only from the representatives of tens of mil-

lions of workers, but from persons of every walk of life in every corner of the world. In the midst of confusion at home and not a little unpopularity abroad, they reveal the kind of American leadership to which people everywhere respond. As the leaders of 5 million Japanese workers cabled, "Through him we have seen the new America."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD the following selection of these messages about John V. Riffe, as a tribute to this truly great American and an inspiration to us all:

JOHN V. RIFFE—EXCERPTS FROM MESSAGES

Please accept our deepest sympathies on the death of your husband. Throughout his lifetime John Riffe served the cause of trade unionism with devotion and understanding. He was a true humanitarian and a fine man. We shall miss his warm friendship. (George Meany, president, AFL-CIO; William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer.)

John Riffe has dedicated his life to the American labor movement. Countless thousands of American workers today have a greater feeling of human dignity and self-respect thanks to the untiring and unselfish efforts of your husband. In steel plants, in the South, and wherever he went he will always be remembered as a true friend. We of the industrial union department will miss his wise guidance and warm companionship. (Walter P. Reuther, president, industrial union department, AFL-CIO; former president, CIO; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer; Al Whitehouse, director.)

The national officers, executive board members, and local union presidents of the United Steelworkers of America extend to you and your family our deepest sympathy in your great bereavement in the loss of your husband and our fellow coworker. (David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America, vice president, AFL-CIO.)

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints. John lives—he lives in all the past. He lives, nor to the last of seeing him again will I despair. In dreams I see him now and upon his angel brow I see it writ, "Thou shall meet me there."

We are stepping into an age when all men are equal. That is God's gift. John lived it. (Frank N. D. Buchman.)

I greatly enjoyed John's friendship and it was a pleasure to work with him. * * * You may be sure our thoughts and prayers are with you and yours. (RICHARD M. NIXON.)

As a leader of organized labor for most of his life he contributed much to the social and economic advance of working people in America and throughout the world. He will be missed by the men and women he served so well but the results of his work, as reflected in their better and richer lives, will serve as a living memorial to him. (James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.)

The country has lost a great man and labor its finest disciple. I will arrange for a thousand masses to the repose of his magnificent soul. (Eddie Dowling, Broadway actor-producer.)

This is John's crowning experience. He is a living force with us. (Muriel Smith, Ann Hartman, stars of Broadway and London, now playing in the MRA musical *The Crowning Experience*.)

His passing constitutes a great personal loss to you and to your family, and to his many associates in the labor movement. (John L. Lewis, international president, United Mine Workers of America.)

In the name of the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, I wish to extend condolences to you and the bereaved family upon the passing of your dear husband and our beloved brother.

(A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, vice president, AFL-CIO.)

Your husband's contribution to the progress of organized labor will remain forever an example of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of working men and women. His life from his earliest days with the mine workers through his participation in the founding of the United Steelworkers and his efforts in bringing the benefits of organized labor into the South, has indebted all of us to him. To us in the TWU your husband will always be remembered for his forthright and wise counsel, his outstanding leadership, and his unshakable integrity and adherence to principle. We mourn the loss of a great pioneer in American labor and a friend. (Michael J. Quill, international president, Transport Workers Union of America; Matthew Guinan, international secretary-treasurer; Frank Sheehan, director of organization.)

His contribution to the trade-union movement is beyond measure. His name will live in the hearts and memories of working people in our union, along with those of hundreds of others. His fame will be legend wherever working men and women meet in union halls through all the years to come. (O. A. Knight, president, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers; vice president, AFL-CIO; T. H. McCormick, secretary-treasurer; B. J. Schafer, vice president; Elwood D. Swisher, vice president.)

John was a fabulous character. His name will be mentioned often through the years. He lived by the MRA precept of not who is right but what is right. With God's guidance John's fairness, courage and influence have undoubtedly done more to stabilize labor and management relations than any individual since Gompers. I have lost one of my dearest and most respected friends. (Merrill C. Meigs, vice president, Hearst Corp.)

Your message reached me only today. I am so sorry; my very deepest sympathy to you and your family. You and your children have the memory and heritage of a great and fine man. I regret that circumstances will not permit me to attend the services tomorrow, but I know you will have many warm-hearted friends with you. (W. Stewart Woodfill, owner-manager, the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich.)

We respond to the challenge of John Riffe's all-out fight that labor become instrumental in uniting home, industry, Nation, and all men. We want to back this with our living from Mackinac Island to the world. (John Markstrom, job steward, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 46; Lloyd Wagner, job steward, United Association of Plumbers and Fitters, Local 635, Sault St. Marie, Mich.; all workers building the Moral Re-Armament center at Mackinac Island, Mich.)

John made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of his fellow man. (Donald MacDonald, secretary treasurer, Canadian Labor Congress.)

Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, ORIT, mourns death of great colleague John Riffe and sends deepest sympathy to you and children in this hour of grief. (Luis Alberto Monge, secretary general, ORIT, Latin American section of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.)

Through him we have seen the new America. (Iwai, secretary general, Sohyo Federation of Labor, 3 million workers; Takita, president, Zenro Federation of Labor, 2 million workers; Yamamura, national chairman, Telephone and Telegraph Workers Union; Yanagisawa, national president, Shipyard Workers Union; Fukuda, chairman, Film and Stage Workers; Nishimaki, member, executive board for Asia, ICFU, also international representative for the Seamen's Union; Senator

Suzuki, Communication Workers Union; Senator Shidzue Kato; Hon. Kanju Kato, former minister of labor.)

Korean friends honor John Riffe's statesmanship as an American and labor leader. Pledge themselves to live his quality of life. (Gen. Choi Yung Duk, founder of the Korean Air Force; Mrs. Park Hyun Sook, former cabinet minister; Congressman Yoon Sung Soon, chairman, national assembly foreign relations committee; Congressman Chun Choon; Peter Kook Chan Cha, Federation of Korean Trade Unions.)

Profound gratitude John Riffe's dedicated fight for workers America and whole world, especially for inspiration he and family have given us in France. (Maurice Mercier, secretary of the Textile Workers Union, Force Ouvriere; Mme. Mercier; Victor Laure, Seamen's Union, Marseille; Mme. Irene Laure, former president of the 3 million Socialist women of France.)

We Indian trade union and Socialist leaders are deeply grateful to John Riffe for his stand for moral values and international unity in an age when corruption and division threaten human existence. He has given a new orientation to the labor movement, away from dead-end materialistic philosophies toward the sure road of moral revolution. The new type of man he pioneered will build the new society he longed for and we dedicate ourselves to that task. Our sympathies and affection unite us of the East with you and your family at this time. (Shastri, former general secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Socialist Federation of Labor); Sibnath Banerjee, president, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, West Bengal; Satya Banerjee, vice president, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, West Bengal; Tripathi, deputy speaker of the assembly, Uttar Pradesh; Shukla, chairman, Socialist Party of Uttar Pradesh; Gopinath Singh, M. P., general council, Indian National Trade Union Congress; Narasinga Rao, vice president, National Dockworkers Union; Bhargava, vice president, Uttar Pradesh, INTUC; Anandhan, president, Southern Railway Employees Union; Thirumala, general secretary, Estates Staffs Union, South India; Fernandez, president, Bombay Municipal Workers; Tilak, vice president, Scindia Staffs Union; Bugwadia, general secretary, Union of Bank Employees.)

The Philippine Transport Workers Organization grieves at the passing of John, a great labor leader. To you and your kin our deepest sympathies. (Roberto Oca, president, Philippine Transport Workers Union.)

With great sorrow we join you in your bereavement. He has been a beacon light to a better way of life, a life that has illumined and affected us in this part of the world which is felt now and transmitted to generations to come. May he rest in peace and glory in the fact that he has helped to make this world better than he found it. (Senator and Mrs. Roseller T. Lim; Maj. and Mrs. Agérico Palaypay, chief aide to President Garcia; Dr. and Mrs. Aureo Gutierrez, dean, medical college, Far Eastern University (she was a founder of the university); Mr. and Mrs. Eusebio, former head of the Manila police, personnel office; Mr. and Mrs. Buhain, projects editor, the Manila Times; Mr. and Mrs. Dante Calma, office of the president; Mr. and Mrs. Papa.)

His steadfast acceptance of and holding to God's guidance and absolute standards for his life were a turning point in our thinking. The workers of the world have learned through his life to build unity wherever men are divided. (Bladeck, Dikus, Hartung, Herzig, Heske, Kurowski, Stein, Stoffmehl, Wegerhoff, Wessoleck, miners and union officers from the Ruhr in Germany, including eight former Communist leaders.)

John's fight for labor unity and men's true destiny will inspire many. (Aron, Erik, Gunnar, Per, Sven, mineworkers' leaders of the Swedish iron-ore mines.)

We Swedish trade unionists pledge ourselves to continue to fight for freedom and righteousness for which you gave your life. (Gustav Dahlstroem, Helge Jansson, Alf Soederlund, John Soederlund, Sigfrid Wikstroem, leaders of the metalworkers and transport workers of Sweden.)

We British workers grateful John's unselfish leadership which has won hearts workers everywhere and will ever remain an inspiration. In age of division he has shown us our true destiny to live ideology which can unite world. (Getgood, Vaughan, Lewis, Howard, Colclough, Pate, Feather, Walker, Grant, Keep, Johnson, Moncrieff, Goodwin, Svarth, trade-union leaders from the British, Welsh, and Irish coalfields, textile factories, steel mills, and docks.)

Salute passing of faithful comrade who found true destiny not as cog in machine, not as puppet under dictatorship of right or left, but as a son of God in teamwork of the free. (Sadie Patterson, textile workers organizer; treasurer, North Ireland Labor Party.)

Italian union men participate from their hearts in the bereavement of the family and of the Italian working class. United in his ideals common to all of us. (Ascarl, national secretary, Textile Workers Union; Fossati; Quaglia, national secretary, Chemical Workers Union; Magni, union representative, Falck Steelworkers, Sesto San Giovanni; Terulliani; Vigiani, senator, Christian Democrat; Rossi, newspaper editor, Sesto San Giovanni.)

We extend deepest sympathy to you and your family at this time of great loss. We are grateful for the shining example of John's life. The American labor movement loses a great man who was a source of inspiration to labor leaders around the world. We in Nigeria commit ourselves to fight for the fulfillment of his vision of labor setting the pace for unity in the nations. (Nwada and Lewis Agonsi, secretary, Railway Technical Staffs Association; Onumara Egunwoke, secretary, Marine Floating Staffs Union; N. A. Cole, secretary, Nigerian Nurses Union; Joy Amata.)

Much gratitude for what John selflessly gave America, Asia, and Africa and all nations. We stand shoulder to shoulder in the eternal fight. (Samuriwo, president of the Southern Rhodesia African Association; Chigomah, welfare officer; Kajama; Chief Mangwende.)

With gratitude we honor the man whose selfless fight in matters of labor culminated in the historic merger of AFL and CIO. He gave us and all trade unionists in the world a glorious example of how to fight. (Otto Cadegg, national secretary, Swiss Railway Workers Union; Eduard Keucher, secretary, Transport and Food Workers, Schaffhausen.)

John's passing will be a great loss to labor and management. The torch righteous which he laid down shall be picked up by leaders of labor all over the world. Irene and I reaffirm our pledge to fight with you for what is right in American labor. (Irene and Bill Schaffer, Operating Engineers Local 12; former president, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local 42.)

John's valiant fight for what is right and his daily living out the moral precepts he talked about will profoundly affect everyone whose life he has touched. His obedience to the will of God even in what seemed life's darkest hour will serve as a beacon light to guide his footsteps homeward. (Isabelle and Sam Graham, business executive, Greenwich, Conn.)

Among the hundreds of others who sent messages and tributes were the following: Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin; Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee; Congressman George P. Miller, of California; Congressman George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania; Congressman John Blatnik, of Minnesota;

Congresswoman Elizabeth Kee, of West Virginia; former Congressman Charles B. Deane, of North Carolina.

Six other AFL-CIO vice presidents: President Joseph Beirne, of the Communication Workers of America; President A. J. Hayes, of the International Association of Machinists; President Joseph Curran, of the National Maritime Union; President L. S. Buckmaster, of the United Rubber Workers; Chairman Emil Rieve, of the Textile Workers Union of America; Secretary-Treasurer Joseph D. Keenan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Many other officers, staff representatives, and members of the AFL-CIO and affiliated national and local unions, including the steelworkers, automobile workers, brewery workers, carpenters, clothing workers, furniture workers, glass and ceramic workers, marine engineers, marine and shipbuilding workers, retail, wholesale, and department store employees, shoe workers, textile workers, transport workers, typographical union, utility workers, and woodworkers.

G. T. Baker, president of National Airlines. Mrs. Van A. Bittner.

Mrs. John Alden Carpenter.

Mrs. Milton Durlach.

Mrs. Emily Vanderbilt Hammond.

Mrs. W. W. Manning.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Parks Shipley, partner, Brown Brothers Harriman, Wall Street.

Mrs. James G. Thimmes.

A group of seven undergraduates at Princeton University.

The personnel directors of Canadian General Electric Co. and Shell Oil Co.

Mr. James Dickson, chamberlain to the King of Sweden.

Robert Carmichael, president of the Jute Industry of Europe.

Maori leaders from New Zealand.

Members of Parliament from Britain, Sweden, and Ghana.

Integration and Its Ultimate Effect

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 14, 1958

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable H. Ralph Burton has just completed a treatise on the problem of communism and the drive toward public school integration in this Nation. A student of communism, its origins, history, and aspirations, Mr. Burton brings a scholarly appraisal of the existing threat.

It is significant that this subject has attracted Mr. Burton's study and inquiry, for as a leading attorney and investigator for the Government, he has achieved an outstanding record that makes definite and authoritative his dissertation.

Mr. Burton is a patriot in the truest sense of the word, and his analysis of the Communist conspiracy is full, complete, and timely. His treatment of the overall subject matter is skillful, and it is hoped that the membership of the Congress will see fit to read this learned and outstanding document carefully.

It has been my distinct pleasure on two occasions in past years to work with Ralph Burton. His services as general counsel of the Committee on Military

Affairs during the war years was superb. He discharged his duties with dispatch, zeal, and determination. I am reminded of the statement made of Mr. Burton by Representative E. E. Cox, of Georgia, in his speech in the House on February 26, 1946. Among other things he said:

During the last 5 years, H. Ralph Burton has been general counsel for the Military Affairs Committee, and director of the investigations of the war effort. Many things have been accomplished by the committee. Thousands of lives have been saved by the improvement in the fueling system of airplanes resulting from the investigations and recommendations of the committee. * * * The House Military Affairs Committee Report No. 839, 79th Congress, contains the most complete account of the plans of the Communists to sabotage the United States Army that has been prepared and this was done under his direction. Not an item therein has ever been challenged.

I was a member of that committee during a great part of that time, and I subscribe fully to Judge Cox's estimate of Mr. Burton.

For Ralph Burton had already achieved a fine reputation as a scholar, an investigator, and as a counsel for Congressional committees. Following his education in the George Washington University and the Georgetown University, Mr. Burton was associated in legal practice with the Honorable John G. Carlisle, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Burton became a member of the bars of the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and a member of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. He is a founder and life member of the National Press Club.

Starting in 1938 his talents were utilized as a special investigator for two Senate committees and by the House Appropriations Committee. As an investigator for the House Appropriations Committee he came again and again across the trail of the Communist conspiracy. Thousands of Communists and fellow travelers throughout the United States were eliminated from the Federal payroll at considerable savings. He fought Communists who were then working in positions that gave them valuable information on plans and specifications for municipal utilities in and around New York City.

In 1941 Ralph Burton became general counsel for the House Military Affairs Committee and following this service was connected with the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the House Campaign Expenditures Committee during 1948 and 1949, and in 1952 and 1953 he was general counsel for the House Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials.

In each of these positions, Ralph Burton brought a legal and a scholarly mind to bear. His approach was to get the facts, all of the information, and to present it clearly and concisely.

He has followed this procedure in the article which follows. Mr. Burton's con-

tribution is worthy of studious consideration:

INTEGRATION AND ITS ULTIMATE EFFECT

(By H. Ralph Burton)

Although this article represents a blunt departure from the usual manner of bringing attention to a situation, I believe that the facts I will present are serious enough to warrant such frankness, even as to the members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Communism has long been a principal subject of intensive research on my part. For many years, I have applied myself toward comprehending its many tenets, practices, and plans. Particularly significant are its methods of systematically weakening a victim marked for destruction, often covering a long period of years.

COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO CREATE NEGRO REPUBLIC IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Anyone who has any doubt whatever that our country is foremost among the intended victims of communism will be interested in knowing that, without cessation since 1928, extensive and diabolical plans have existed for creating in the United States a situation which would eventually result in its becoming an easy victim of aggression on the part of Soviet Russia and its allies. Communist forces base their scheme on their belief that there exists in the United States an outstanding potential for internal conflict. They believe that this, if founded upon a strong basis, could be developed to ultimate success from the Communist point of view.

Soviet Russia, therefore, chose a subject of controversy which, if left alone for the course of time to adjust, would have ultimately solved itself and which already showed the signs of friendly solution. That is the interrelationships between the races, white and Negro, particularly in the South. As an illustration of Communist plans to utilize slumbering antagonisms requiring only the pertinent propaganda and financing which they were prepared to furnish in extenso even though success would require the period of many years, there follows a quotation from a speech by Comrade Jones, Communist member from the United States of America, who spoke following the opening speech by Bukharin before the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International in the hall of the Trade Union House, Moscow, July 17, 1928:

"Comrades, the draft theses on the colonial question are by far the most thorough theses in point of detail that we have had up to now on this question. * * * We organized here at the congress a small subcommittee of the Anglo-American secretariat which dealt with the Negro question in America. This commission has done a considerable amount of work, which, of course, is by no means complete, but the first steps were made for a real investigation of this question. In this commission there arose some sharp differences as to the character of the Negro movement in the United States. One point of view is that these Negroes are a racial minority but are developing some characteristics of a national minority and that in the future they will have to be considered as a national minority. The other point of view is that these Negroes are a racial minority and are not developing any characteristics of a national minority and that the basis that they would develop these characteristics is rapidly disappearing, that there exists no national entity as such among the American Negroes. * * * The historical development of the American Negro has tended to create in him the desire to be considered a part of the American Nation. There are no tendencies to become a separate national minority within the American Nation. I have material on this which will be submitted to the colonial commis-

sion, in support of our disagreement, together with the theses drawn up by the Negro commission.

"This is a very important question and deserves careful study before any definite steps are taken in drawing up a program or advancing slogans for our work among the American Negroes. Some comrades consider it necessary at this moment to launch this slogan of self-determination for the American Negroes; to advocate an independent Soviet Socialist Republic in America for Negroes. There is no objection on our part on the principle of a Soviet Republic for Negroes in America. The point we are concerned with here is how to organize these Negroes at present on the basis of everyday needs for the revolution. The question before the Negroes today is not what will be done with them after the revolution, but what measures are we going to take to alleviate their present condition in America.

"We have to adopt a program that will take care of their immediate needs; of course, keeping in mind the necessity for organizing the revolution. * * * It is not so much the question of a new program but of carrying out the program that was adopted by the fourth and fifth congresses on this question. Up to now nothing has been done. The central slogan around which we can rally the Negro masses is the slogan of social equality. And the reason why we have not organized the Negroes in America and why we have such a small number of Negroes in our party is because we have not fought consistently for this principle."

It can, therefore, be readily seen that, as early as the fourth and fifth congresses of the Communist International preceding the one from which the above quotation is taken, plans were in formation for organizing the Negroes in America to demand equality, not only legally but also socially, holding out to them the possibility of establishing a Soviet republic for Negroes in America.

Immediately after Russia had been taken over by Lenin and his followers beginning on the 17th of November 1917, it was recognized by Lenin that one of the first and foremost objectives to be included in the Communist program of world control was the eventual subjugation of the United States of America and to that end he left nothing undone. It is not necessary to dwell upon developments toward consummation of the ultimate objectives of subjugation of the United States, except to say that it became one of the outstanding objectives of Soviet Russia. Recognizing that success of this plan could not be allowed to rest upon the pursuit of one course of action, Soviet Russia selected the agitation of the Negro in the United States, holding out the promise of not only legal but social equality and, to the more ambitious, the possibility of an independent Negro republic south of the Mason and Dixon line. A corollary objective of Soviet Russia was bankruptcy of the United States through instigating higher wages, to increase the cost of production particularly relating to national defense, and other phases of industry. It is to be recalled that Lenin said: "We shall force the United States to spend itself into destruction" (Reader's Digest, December 1949).

A third objective, which has to a large degree been successfully pursued, involved stimulating political liberals to make such demands of government as would create havoc—politically, financially, and socially.

Not very long after Comrade Jones submitted his views and plans before the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International in July of 1928, a plan was developed and put into action to bring to Russia groups of white and colored citizens of the United States who had yielded to the propaganda of the Communists, to train them as leaders of the planned revolution in the South.

Just how this plan operated can best be described by testimony which was given before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, 77th Congress, 1st session, by Charles H. White, an extremely intelligent Negro who, at the time he gave his testimony, was employed in the writer's project of the WPA in New York City. (I can personally vouch for the authenticity of this testimony because, at the time it was given, I was in charge of the investigations in the city of New York and State of New York of the Works Progress Administration, which continued for more than a year, and, after taking the affidavit of Charles White substantially corroborated all that he had to say by the affidavits of other Negroes who, like Charles White, had awakened to the real purpose of the Communists to use the Negro of the United States as a tool in the development of their plans.

Quotations from Charles White's testimony follow:

"Question. Were you ever a member of the Communist Party, Mr. White?

"Answer. Yes; I was from 1930 to 1936 inclusive.

"Question. Did you ever take a trip to Russia at the expense of the Communist Party?

"Answer. Yes; in 1930 and 1931, including a part of 1932.

"Question. Who paid your expenses for this trip?

"Answer. I was sent abroad by the Communist Party of the United States, district No. 6 of which Herbert Benjamin was then party secretary.

"Question. What did you do while you were in Russia on this trip?

"Answer. Well, I studied at the College of Professional Communists.

"Question. What did they teach you at that time?

"Answer. The course covered a number of topics, some of them dealing with labor problems and some other problems. The labor problems topics included such things as Marxism, Stalinism, and Leninism, a history of the Communist Party, of the Soviet Union, a history of the American labor movement, a book by Foster on Soviet America. * * *

"Question. Were you taught how to ride a horse while you were in Russia?

"Answer. Yes, there was a course in military strategy and tactics.

"Question. What was the type of instruction given you and what was explained as the purpose of the instruction?

"Answer. Practically the whole time I was there, for about 18 months, I was with about 100 other Americans who were there for the same purpose, and we were instructed in sharpshooting classes, and taught the handling and manipulation of rapid-fire machineguns, how to construct the various barricades in street fighting, defending public squares, taking public buildings, and how to destroy the tank, that is, the military tank, and horseback riding, and secret coding.

"Question. Getting back to Russia again, what was explained to you as the program of the Communist Party insofar as colored people were concerned, and the Black Belt in the United States?

"Answer. The program of the Communist Party for the Negroes was said to be self-determination in the Black Belt.

"Generally speaking, that means the Cotton Belt where most of the Negro slaves lived when they were brought to the States and where they are concentrated heavily.

"This belt was supposed to be separated from the United States in time as an independent black republic under the domination of the Communist Commissars, who, in theory, were supposed to have power over them.

"Question. Did you receive pay for the entire period from the Communist Party for the work that you did?

"Answer. There was no real salary to speak of. All of my expenses were paid, and with the exception of the trip abroad, the investment was modest. The trip abroad must have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000 because I traveled throughout the country in Russia.

"Question. You say there were about 100 in the party that proceeded to Russia?

"Answer. Yes, sir; that went with me.

"Question. Were you given instructions about the secrecy that should be maintained concerning this trip to Russia?

"Answer. Yes, sir; we were told that we were to have our names changed and that we were to keep away from Americans or foreigners generally in the capital, Moscow; that no one was to know our destination or purpose for leaving the United States.

"Question (page 1099). Mr. White, what activated you originally in becoming a member of the Communist Party?

"Answer. The stated purposes in the form of popular propaganda about better conditions, and for equal opportunities for Negroes, for unemployment relief, etc. All of those things played their role.

"Question. Did you have some difficulties which caused you, perhaps, to view things in a bad light?

"Answer. My mother was a widow. The propaganda was made to order, as far as I was concerned, because it appealed to my ambitions to get social security and opportunities; therefore, I was a fit subject for this propaganda. It is designed for all people commonly affected in the way I was.

"Question. What caused you to sever your connections with the Communist Party?

"Answer. The contradictions between the stated purposes and the actual acts of the Communist Party. I learned in time that the party really intended to exploit these conditions to get state power and that outside of that there was nothing else that they were interested in. I recall the words of Frederick Douglas who rejected the office of communism early in the 1800's because they tried to do the same things. During my study of the problem, I decided it was the same horse of a different color and with a slightly different approach. I felt that it was another minority group reaching for power over the corpses of a lot of people, and offering nothing in return but a blood bath, because they had nothing to offer.

"Question. * * * you have stated that the reason that you left the Communist Party was because you became convinced that it was not performing the function which it held out to the colored people of America, and I wonder if you would elaborate on that from the standpoint of what you have found in connection with your work with the colored people?

"Answer. Yes, sir. I would like to amend a previous statement I made, or to supplement it. I did not mean that the whole program of the Communist Party was ever accepted by me. I was all ready to study it and finally to accept it. They were trying to have me accept it. The part that was popular was presented as a front face, and that is the part they always present as the program. They always inject a part that is foreign to the average American mind. However, I felt that the activities of the Communist Party among the Negroes constituted an intensification of whatever exploitation existed among them prior to their entrance into this field. I do not look at it as something that was of any aid to them. I felt that it was a matter of riding on the backs of the Negroes to where they wanted to go, and in their activities I think they brought that out."

According to George Hewitt, who was in the first contingent of Negro students and who renounced communism in 1944, "the Communist Party was very careful in selecting those Negroes who would bow to every wish of the leaders." But, he adds, "they displayed grave underestimation of the majority of those Negroes whom they hoped to groom as future Marxian 'Uncle Toms.'"

This plan also ran into difficulties because of certain occurrences while these "Americans" were engaged in taking the course prescribed for them in Russia, when one of the white Communists from the United States, who at home had been ranting about discrimination, wanted the Negroes to meet the Russians on a socially equal plane. No colored student could walk on the street with a Russian girl or visit any place outside the school unless a white comrade accompanied him.

Those who remained converted to communism, and who were ready to pursue the course outlined by the Communists, returned home to find a devilish opportunity for the Communists to get their Negro program underway. In the case of the Scottsboro boys the party saw a cause made to order for its tactics. When the nine youths were convicted and sentenced, Communist agents persuaded the boys' parents to sign over the conduct of the case to the International Labor Defense (ILD), a Communist-front organization. Demonstrations were held all over the United States and the world, and the Communists enjoyed a propaganda and fund-raising holiday. It was offered as the proof that only self-determination for the Black Belt could solve the Negroes' problems. The ILD's legal stupidities were indicative of the Communist desire not to win the case—at least, not until they had milked it dry.

It has been alleged by fully responsible persons that \$250,000 had been collected up to that time, although the ILD put the figure at \$125,000, and the known expenditures came to only a small fraction of even a lesser sum. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that whatever balance was left (and it must have been a very substantial fund) was used for the purpose of financing Communist projects not related to the case.

Another example of Communist ballyhoo is of interest. It involves the case of Angelo Herndon, who had been freed from a Georgia chain-gang sentence by a Supreme Court decision. He was met by a Communist delegation when he arrived in New York. He overheard one of the Communist greeters complaining, "It's a pity he isn't blacker." Herndon's light color made him less useful to the party as a Negro martyr.

Harold Williams, a Negro who had joined the Communist Party in the early 1920's, said, in renouncing the party 18 years later in an interview with the Pittsburgh Courier (March 18, 1939):

"The Communist Party is losing weight because it defends the Negro only when it becomes expedient to do so. * * * Prodigious efforts were made by the party heads to find jobs for white Communists while Negro comrades walked the streets without money for bread. So many Negroes have quit the party in disgust that the loss of colored membership in the past year has been over 79 percent. * * * The Negroes have found out that white Communists are just white folks after all and they are definitely through."

A Negro organizer, Mrs. Frankie Duty, on resigning from the party was quoted by the New York Amsterdam News as follows:

"I resigned because I want freedom of speech and action, neither of which is permitted in the Communist Party. * * * Because I questioned them (the Communists), they did all they could to sabotage my work in the alliance."

The reference was to the Workers Alliance, which she characterized as "only a Communist racket." (I can definitely verify this because, while conducting investigations in New York City and State, as previously mentioned, I took the affidavit of Mrs. Frankie Duty; it can be found among the records of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.)

Although numerous additional examples of desertion from Communist cells could be cited whenever needed, I believe that sufficient has been said to convince the reader that the Communist Party had failed in its effort to convert Negroes to the Communist cause, which the Communists recognize, thus requiring an entirely new approach. They by no means abandoned their plan to create a conflict between the white and Negro races in the United States, in which they have already partially succeeded.

It can, therefore, be seen that this plan did not offer to the Communists prospects for success due to the expense, the slowness with which it was proceeding, and the defection of many of those who participated in the effort to develop a nucleus of trained revolutionary propaganda leaders. Charles White awoke to the real situation and, in so doing, paralleled others in the same category. It became apparent that this presented a weakness in the plan which had been developed, requiring a change in procedure to permit a more rapid and comprehensive development of Negro discontent and ambition for more complete integration of the white and Negro races.

It should be very definitely understood at this point that absolutely nothing in my statements should be construed as an accusation involving Communist sympathies or ideologies on the part of those who have been unconsciously used as transmission belts for, or who actually became members of, the Communist Party. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that never in the history of the world has there been developed such a diabolical, relentless, and at the same time highly developed system for physical and mental destruction as that devised by the Communists in over 150 years of activity.

Soviet Russia, operating through the Communist International and its subordinate groups, recognized how susceptible some Americans are to any plan embracing the acquisition of votes, of the competition for financial success on the part of practically everyone, and the latent ambition of the Negro to participate in all, and particularly the social, activities of the white citizen. It did not require a great deal of effort on their part to inspire cooperation on the part of the so-called liberal to clamor for the rights of Negroes, through a civil-rights bill or otherwise, with a view to gaining the Negro vote, both locally and nationally; nor did it require any greater effort to stimulate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (known as the NAACP). Thus, parallel to each other we have those seeking votes from the Negroes of the South and the NAACP, which has undoubtedly become one of the most expert agitation groups that the United States has ever seen.

NAACP criticizes others for agitating against the integration of schools, public conveyances, hotels, public pools, and the like, but there is no organization operating in the United States equal to the NAACP in constantly creating friction between the two races, agitation apparently being its principal weapon, in which type of activity it is excelled only by the Communist Party.

Agents of the Communist International had erroneously believed, during the early years of their efforts, that educated Negroes would be less susceptible to Communist propaganda and, hence, less instrumental in

their despicable plans, but eventually they discovered that many of the Negro careerists were easily drafted to this Communist cause. Today, the major Communist effort is centered among such people.

They found their objectives being promoted to a considerable degree by activities on the part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization controlled by ambitious, educated Negroes, dedicated to agitating within the Negro race for equalization, both legal and social. Among its numerous members could be found a number already listed among those in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee as affiliated or sympathetic with the cause of communism and, although there is lacking in documentary form proof of actual cooperation, it is not difficult to deduct from events which have taken place a clear picture of the pattern followed.

Further detailed data concerning numerous members of this association are set forth in a statement appearing on page 2805 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, dated February 23, 1956, by Hon. E. C. Gathings, of Arkansas. Careful reading of this should leave no doubt about the group being a logical one to be approached with the objective in view. Quotations from this appear herein later.

Despite every contrary assertion by those in charge of activities in May of 1957, when the thousands of Negroes assembled in Washington for the stated purpose of impressing Congress with the need of civil-rights legislation (referred to as a prayer pilgrimage), there was among the chairmen and speakers at least one individual whose Communist leanings and comments are a matter of public record for over 30 years. It is difficult to understand indifference to this by the then Attorney General Brownell, since his files contained ample evidence of this. There is also a complete record in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, among which is a photostatic copy of the masthead of The Messenger showing this cochairman, A. Philip Randolph, to have been the editor, and both the press and radio repeatedly referred to the absence of anything of such a nature in that group. A. Philip Randolph has served as a vice president, and is an important member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

During the 1920's, Mr. Randolph edited a Negro magazine entitled "The Messenger," which had a wide circulation. Following are excerpts from original copies:

"THE MARCH OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

"Still it continues. The cosmic trend of the Soviet Government with ceaseless step claims another nation. Russia and Germany have yielded to its human touch and now Hungary joins the peoples' form of rule. Italy is standing upon a solid volcano. France is seething with social unrest. The triple alliance of Great Britain—the railroad, transport, and mine workers—threaten to overthrow the economic and political Bourgeoisism of Merry Old England. The red tide of socialism sweeps on in America. South America is in the throes of revolution.

"Soviet Government proceeds apace. It bids fair to sweep over the whole world. The sooner the better. On with the dance." (The Messenger, May-June 1919.)

"WE WANT MORE BOLSHEVIK PATRIOTISM

"We want a patriotism represented by a flag so red that it symbolizes truly its oneness of blood running through each one's veins. We want more patriotism that surges with turbulent unrest while men—black and white—are lynched in this land. . . . We want no black and white patriotism, which demands separate camps, separate ships, and separate oceans to travel on. What we really need is a patriotism of liberty, justice, and joy. That is Bolshevik patriotism, and we

want more of that brand in the United States." (From The Messenger, May-June 1919—included in the United States Department of Justice report of "persons advising anarchy, sedition, and the forcible overthrow of the Government.")

"You next take to task the editors of The Messenger, A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen, for being Bolsheviks. While you are generally adept at distortion of facts and misrepresentation of circumstances, you have not greatly misrepresented us.

"The old order is passing. It is passing in race relations. It is passing in class relations. The old relations are yielding to the magic touch of the new democracy. They struggle to hold their own but are doomed to disappointment.

"The world of color is stirring. In America, China, India, and Africa, the hearts of the disinherited sons of color yearn for freedom. . . . Tides of nationalism and racialism rise threateningly in the hands of the ebons to throw off their white capitalist oppressors.

"Negroes in the United States and the West Indies are, at an amazingly accelerated rate, glimpsing the meaning of the new freedom." (The Messenger, February 1927.)

"The reviewer ditched this Jesus myth about the same time that he threw Santa Claus overboard; i. e., at the age of eight. . . . Mentally inferior people must worship something or somebody. (George Schuyler in The Messenger, February 1927, p. 44.)

From the Washington Times Herald, June 27, 1948:

"JIM CROWISM FIGHT OPENED AGAINST DRAFT— DISOBEDIENCE DRIVE URGED BY AFL LEADER

"New York, June 26.—A rebellion against the draft act was launched today by A. Philip Randolph, Negro AFL leader. Determined to fight Jim Crowism in the armed services, he announced a nationwide drive to urge Negroes and whites to refuse to register or be inducted and, if need be, to resort to such trickery as feigning illness and faking dependents.

"It was a daring step, but Randolph was prepared to face the consequences.

"'It may cost me my liberty,' he said, but he added that 'every march forward has cost something.'

"The drive, he said, will get underway throughout the country unless President Truman issues an executive order against segregation before August 16. It will be conducted, he said, by the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, whose formation he announced.

"The civil disobedience campaign was threatened by Randolph, president of the sleeping car porters union and treasurer of the National Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service, at a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington March 3.

"Senators MORSE, of Oregon, and BALDWIN, of Connecticut, warned that Randolph and his followers would face treason charges if they carried out their threat.

"Field campaigners of the league will start visiting major cities Monday, Randolph said. Adherents subject to the draft registration after August 16 will be urged, he said, to take any of four main courses of action:

- "1. Open refusal to register.
- "2. Quiet ignoring of registration.
- "3. Refusal to be inducted.
- "4. Feigning illness, faking dependents, and other subterfuges."

From the Evening Star, June 23, 1948:

"RANDOLPH FORMS LEAGUE TO DISOBEY DRAFT LAW

"New York, June 26.—A. Philip Randolph, Negro union leader, announced today formation of a league to campaign for non-compliance with the draft unless President

Truman issues an executive order against segregation.

"Mr. Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said the campaign would be waged on a nationwide basis. It will call for a program of nonviolent civil disobedience, he said.

"The Negro union leader said that even though 'It may cost me my liberty' he would urge members of his race and others subject to the draft registration after August 16 to refuse to register or be drafted.

"Mr. Randolph recently expressed similar views at Congressional hearing."

Reference is suggested to a statement with reference to A. Philip Randolph appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 102, part 3, page 3215. This is set forth, in part, later in this article, quoting from the statement referred to in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

INTEGRATION DECISION BY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Comintern agents realized that, to develop a situation which could establish both the basis of impelling obedience and endless controversy backed by the force of law, nothing could be better designed for their purpose than a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States striking at the most sensitive of all questions in the United States, that of integration of the white and Negro races, something that the southern States of the United States could not, and would not, tolerate without endless resistance. That they eventually found this cannot be denied and, with the view of describing the related phases of the integration decision, a part of the speech of Honorable JAMES O. EASTLAND, on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al.*, and four related cases, is herewith quoted:

"Today, I am calling upon the Members of the Senate to consider an even more serious problem. The Court has not only arrogated to itself powers which were not delegated to it under the Constitution of the United States and has entered the fields of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, but they are attempting to graft into the organic law of the land the teachings, preachments, and social doctrines arising from a political philosophy which is the antithesis of the principles upon which this Government was founded. The origin of the doctrines can be traced to Karl Marx, and their propagation is part and parcel of the conspiracy to divide and destroy this Government through internal controversy. The Court adopts this propaganda as modern scientific authority.

"What the bar and the people of the United States are slow to realize is that in the rendition of the opinion on the school segregation cases the entire basis of American jurisprudence was swept away. There is only one other comparable system of jurisprudence which is based upon the winds of vacillating, political, and pseudo-scientific opinion—the Peoples Courts of Soviet Russia. In that vast vacuum of liberty, the basis of their jurisprudence is the vacillating, ever-changing winds of pseudo authority. And that today is the basis of American jurisprudence as announced by a unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court.

"SUPREME COURT ADMITS INCOMPETENCE

"Justice Frankfurter handed down an opinion as late as April 28, 1952, with the concurrence of Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Burton, Minton, and Clark, in which he absolutely denied the competence of the Court to pass upon issues such as those presented in the segregation cases. He said:

"Only those lacking responsible humility will have a confident solution for problems as intractable as the frictions attributable to differences of race, color, or religion. * * * Certainly the due-process clause does not

require the legislature to be in the vanguard of science—especially sciences as young as human sociology and cultural anthropology. * * *

"It is not within our competence to confirm or deny claims of social scientists as to the dependence of the individual on the position of his racial or religious group in the community."

Senator EASTLAND continued:

"The Supreme Court, unable to relate science to the fifth amendment, has done an unheard of thing. It has now found scientific authorities to attempt to sustain its view of what the 14th amendment should mean. Who are these authorities? From what background do they come? What has been the nature of their work and activities?"

Among those so-called modern authorities on psychology cited by the Court as its authority to change and destroy the constitutional guarantees of the people of the United States are a number of individuals whose public expressions and activities show clearly the influence of Communist contacts and reflect sympathy with that ideology. Had any effort whatever been exerted by those who had an interest in ascertaining the backgrounds and public records of the ones upon whom the Supreme Court relied for guidance in reaching such an earth-shaking decision on a subject which any citizen of the United States should know would rock his country to its foundation, they would have found a shocking record. No attempt is here made to give details about those whose names appear as authorities of the books cited by the Court as such data is available in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee, of the FBI, and numerous other public records, but among those whose so-called studies were used as a basis for reaching the decision in question are Theodore Brameld, concerning whom the files of the Un-American Committee contain many citations; E. Franklin Frazier, whose record in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee contained 18 citations of his connection with Communist causes in the United States; and Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, professor at the University of Stockholm, described as a social economist. He admitted he had no knowledge of the Negro question in the United States, but nevertheless was employed to make an investigation of race relations in this country, for which he was given ample staff and funds.

As Senator EASTLAND says:

"Myrdal has an utter contempt for the principles upon which the United States was founded and for the political system to which the people adhere. It is incredible that the Supreme Court could have overlooked, if they read it at all, certain remarks that are contained in his book, on which the Court mainly bases its decision. Myrdal stated that the Constitution of the United States was 'impractical and unsuited to modern conditions' and its adoption was 'nearly a plot against the common people.' This is purely Communist propaganda, which was cited by the Supreme Court, and on which the Chief Justice of the United States based a very far-reaching decision looking to the destruction of our form of government. I have often wondered what was the source of the pro-Communist influence in the Supreme Court.

"If Chief Justice Warren had only taken the time and trouble to refresh his memory from his own State's officially printed reports and records of his own administration as governor of his own State, he would have found, and he can still find, the names of these Myrdal social experts in the Fourth Report on Un-American Activities in California, 1948, and the sixth report published in 1951 on Communist-front organizations by the Joint Factfinding Committee to the 1948

and 1951 regular California Legislature, when the Chief Justice was Governor of the State of California.

"Certainly Judge Warren cannot claim unfamiliarity with his own State official reports on such an important subject."

Reference is again suggested to Senator EASTLAND's speech, which is replete with the records of those upon whom Myrdal relied in preparing his Myrdal's American Dilemma. It is to be noted that, among those upon whom he leaned, was one Ruth Benedict, who was a coauthor of a pamphlet known as *The Races of Mankind*, which (upon my own recommendation as general counsel for the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives during the period of the Second World War) the committee demanded that the War Department cease to distribute, and to place beyond reach the remaining thousands of copies which had been purchased for distribution to members of the Armed Forces.

Senator EASTLAND, in closing his speech, said:

"From the beginning of the Republic, the judiciary, the Congress, the executive branch of the Government, and all the States have recognized that a State has the power under the Constitution to segregate children in its schools because of race. The Supreme Court of the United States has consistently so held throughout the years. Any person is credulous indeed to believe that southern people will permit all this to be swept aside by a Court who relies for its authority not upon the law but upon pro-Communist agitators and enemies of our system of government."

Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina joined Senator EASTLAND in sponsoring the resolution to which reference is made in his speech.

An entirely opposite interpretation has been placed upon the meaning of the 14th amendment by the present Supreme Court than was placed upon it by the same Court in 1896. The earlier interpretation had been generally well accepted, and efforts were being made everywhere to comply with that decision of the Court. For over 50 years, this interpretation had been accepted by both races, with better schools often being provided for Negroes than for white pupils.

A very careful study of departures from previous decisions, particularly noticeable since 1937, was recently made by Hamilton A. Long. Entitled "Usurpers—Foes of Free Man," it leaves no room for doubt that it would be by no means a novel procedure for the Supreme Court of the United States to recognize the almost certain destructive effect which the integration decision of 1954 is having upon the Nation, particularly at a time when, in every phase of national life, defense and self-preservation should be the foremost thought of every citizen of the United States.

How can this serious situation resulting from enforced integration (as decreed by the integration decision) be remedied, if at all? It is manifestly only by the Supreme Court reconsidering the dangerous departure from the previous decision¹ decreeing "separate, but equal" school facilities. It is appropriate at this point to call attention to a fundamental question affecting the basic laws of our land: That, when the Supreme Court renders a decision which has the effect of construing the Constitution of the United States, that decision from that time on should be considered as a part of the Constitution itself, never to be varied by any subsequent decision of that Court. For it to be otherwise would provide a means by which any Supreme Court of the United States, at any time, could render decisions which would represent merely obedience to the wishes of the executive branch of the

¹ *Plessy v. Ferguson* (163 U. S. 537).

Government to meet political demands of the moment. Decisions of the Supreme Court should be of such character that all citizens of these United States can recognize in them expressions of the fundamental laws of our land. Otherwise, the citizens who are, in fact, the Government itself, and by whom the Government is sustained, will find it reasonable to disregard such laws—and that means chaos.

Nothing could be more pertinent to this phase of our subject than the words of Thomas Jefferson who (for which we all should be thankful) is still held in the highest regard, love and affection by the people of the United States, and who realized the danger to which a republic is subject. On this point (in 1821), he said:

"It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, * * * that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of the Federal judiciary; an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scarecrow), working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the government of all be consolidated into one. To this I am opposed; because, when all government, domestic and foreign, in little things as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated. It will be as in Europe, where every man must either be pike or gudgeon, hammer or anvil. * * * If the States look with apathy on this silent descent of their government into the gulf which is to swallow all, we have only to weep over the human character formed uncontrollable but by a rod of iron, and the blasphemers of man, as incapable of self-government, become his true historians."

Appropos of this are a few words uttered by Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in 1944, on the tendency of that Court to disregard precedence, which he said had become so strong in the Court of late. They follow:

"The reason for my concern is that the instant decision overruling that announced about 9 years ago, tends to bring any adjudications of this tribunal into the same class as a restricted railroad ticket, good for this day and train only. I have no assurance, in view of current decisions, that the opinion announced today may not shortly be repudiated and overruled by Justices who deem they have new light on the subject. In the present term the Court has overruled three cases. * * * It is regrettable that in an era marked by doubt and confusion, an era whose greatest need is steadfastness of thought and purpose, this Court which has been looked to as exhibiting consistency in adjudication, and a steadiness which would hold the balance even in the face of temporary ebbs and flows of opinion, should now itself become the breeder of fresh doubt and confusion in the public mind as to the stability of our institutions."

Pertinent to this is a statement by former Associate Justice Stanley Reed, cited in Human Events of October 19, 1957, in which he said:

"The civil rights decisions of the Supreme Court have called forth harshly worded criticisms. The objections proceed chiefly from those whose judicial philosophy differs from that of the Court majorities, but criticism is one thing the first amendment does not forbid. Fortunately, wrong decisions are not irremediable. The overruling of constitutional decisions when their error becomes apparent is essential."

Justice Reed was a member of the Supreme Court which handed down the integration

decision. It is quite clear that his statement indicates his concern over a situation such as the one resulting from that decision. As serious as the effects have been so far, there are signs indicating even greater chaos in the years to come, from the integration decision as it now stands. It seems entirely appropriate, therefore, that the Supreme Court should go one step further in its reversal tendencies and reconstruct the integration decision, in the hope that it is not too late to save this Nation. Today, it is a danger to the unity of the United States and a weapon in the hands of Communist Russia. The Supreme Court has reversed decisions rendered by the greatest judicial minds in history, and thus destroyed with a stroke of a pen the great bulwark of law, a large part of which had, in effect, become a part of the Constitution itself. Is there any reason, therefore, for it not to reverse itself, thereby restoring to the people of this country at least some degree of reverence for the Supreme Court of the United States and a feeling of safety from what otherwise promises the loss of prestige and standing among the powers of the world today?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The NAACP has grown from 53 members (at the time of its founding, in 1909, by the alleged Communist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois) to an organization of over a quarter of a million members today. It has branches in 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. Its basic objectives are full equality for Negroes, the "establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission to enforce equality in all fields," with "equal pay for equal work"; and the abolition of segregation, not only in the public schools, but also in housing, eating places, travel facilities, theaters, and all recreational facilities.

The NAACP operates in coordination with other groups, for which reference can be made to the National Republic of September 1956, a monthly magazine of fundamental Americanism published in Washington, D. C.

Leadership of the NAACP is an explosive distillation of almost religious fervor, strongly laced with leftist tendencies. It is not surprising that the NAACP has been the prey of the Communists, who have long sought to use it to foment turmoil in the South, nor that it has been under the influence of the liberal leftists, who have wanted the sympathy and the votes of its members to put across their own program of gradual collectivism.

The antisegregation decision electrified the Negro race and leftwing groups, both North and South, with hope of success in integration, FEPC, and the like.

"It must be obvious to all that we must intensify the use of political action in the final surge of full equality," NAACP President Roy Wilkins recently told the NAACP convention.

Claiming that Negroes hold the balance of power in 60 Congressional districts and 16 senatorial contests, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP political strategist, said: "It is within our hands to determine whether there will be a Democratic or Republican 85th Congress."

"Negro strategy," says Theodore H. White in the August 1956 issue of Collier's magazine, "is as simple as it is profound. It is to alter totally the pattern of southern custom and life. * * * Negroes speak of this objective from their own parochial point of view."

Gov. James F. Byrnes said, in a speech delivered in 1956, that education should not be denied the Negro children because they are being used by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as pawns in an experiment to solve overnight a great social problem. He called the anti-segregation decision "a most flagrant viola-

tion of the rights of judicial review," and called upon Congress to exercise its right to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to exclude schools. (Governor Byrnes is a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.)

Previous reference has been made to an article which appeared on February 23, 1956, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, relative to Communist associations of the members of the NAACP. Although it is too long to be quoted in its entirety, its pertinence is such that excerpts therefrom are herewith quoted:

"Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, on February 3 the Memphis Commercial Appeal carried an article written by Paul Malloy quoting from an interview with Thurgood Marshall, Negro special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In the article it was stated—and I quote:

"The meeting sponsored by the Memphis NAACP chapter heard Marshall angrily deny claims his organization is Communist tainted.

"Marshall said:

"Edgar Hoover, boss of the FBI, says we are not subversive. Our conventions have been addressed by Harry Truman and President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon."

"Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, would have the people of the Nation believe that the NAACP has just been marked as a Communist target for infiltration."

"Now let us look at this fellow Wilkins. He seems to be greatly disturbed about this issue of Communist infiltration of the NAACP because of its effect being the whole civil-rights movement will receive a black eye. Here is the record from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives:

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: Roy Wilkins, national administrator and executive secretary, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"The Daily Worker of July 15, 1949 (p. 5), in an article datelined Los Angeles, July 14, reported that Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a press conference he voted for Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist, at the last election. Davis is now on trial for his Communist beliefs, along with 11 other National Communist Party leaders, in New York City. Wilkins, however, refused any comment on the trial itself. The same information appeared in the Daily People's World of July 13, 1949 (p. 1).

"Mr. Wilkins was a member of the national committee, International Juridical Association, as was shown on the leaflet entitled "What Is the IJA?" and a letterhead of the group dated May 18, 1942; he was identified as being from New York State. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the International Juridical Association as "a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense" (report 1311 of Mar. 29, 1944); the Committee on Un-American Activities cited the organization as having "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line" (report dated Sept. 17, 1950, p. 12).

"A letterhead of the Conference on Pan American Democracy dated November 16, 1938, contains the name of Roy Wilkins in a list of sponsors of that group, cited by

the Attorney General as subversive and Communist (press releases of June 1 and September 21, 1948). * * *

"According to the Daily Worker of September 24, 1937 (p. 6), Roy Wilkins was one of the sponsors of a joint meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Friends of Chinese People.

"The American League Against War and Fascism was cited by the Attorney General as subversive and Communist (press releases of December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948); * * * The special Committee on Un-American Activities called the American League * * * as 'completely under the control of Communists.'

"Dr. DuBois was one of the founding fathers of the present-day NAACP, which was founded in 1909. This Dr. DuBois, who broke away from the Booker T. Washington group, was the leader of the Niagara movement. His record of citations from the House Committee on Un-American Activities takes up nine pages single-spaced:

"FEBRUARY 21, 1956.

"Subject: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, founder of NAACP, leader Niagara movement.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow-traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"The Worker (Sunday edition of the Communist publication, the Daily Worker) on April 27, 1947, reported that almost 100 Negro leaders, headed by W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, and Roscoe Dunjee, last week called upon President Truman "to repudiate decisively" steps to "illegalize the Communist Party." * * *

"Dr. DuBois sponsored a statement attacking the arrest of Communist Party leaders (Daily Worker, August 23, 1948, p. 3); he sponsored a "Statement by Negro Americans" on behalf of the Communist leaders (the Worker of August 29, 1948, p. 11); he filed a brief in the Supreme Court on behalf of the 12 Communist leaders (Daily Worker, January 9, 1949, p. 3); he signed statements on behalf of Communist leaders * * * and in 1952, he signed an appeal to President Truman, requesting amnesty for leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act (Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, p. 4); also an appeal on their behalf addressed to President Eisenhower * * *

"The Daily Worker of August 2, 1949 (p. 2), disclosed that Dr. DuBois endorsed Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., well-known Communist leader; he was honorary chairman of the committee to defend V. J. Jerome, chairman, cultural commission of the Communist Party, United States of America (letterhead dated June 24, 1952). A leaflet of the Civil Rights Congress (dated March 20, 1947) named Dr. DuBois as having defended Gerhart Eisler, Communist."

"OCTOBER 13, 1955.

"Subject: Arthur B. Spingarn, national president, member of board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow-traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"Arthur B. Spingarn is listed as an individual participating in the Conference on

Africa, held by the Council on African Affairs in New York City, April 14, 1944, according to the council's pamphlet, For a New Africa (p. 37).

"The Attorney General of the United States cited the Council on African Affairs as subversive and Communist in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948. * * *

"An undated letterhead of the Public Use of Arts Committee listed Arthur B. Spingarn as a sponsor of the organization. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944 (p. 112), cited the Public Use of Arts Committee as a Communist front which was organized by the Communist-controlled Artists Union."

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow-traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"An undated leaflet, The South Is Closer Than You Think, named Channing Tobias as a member of the executive board and as cochairman of the New York Committee, Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The Southern Patriot for December 1946 (p. 8) named him as an advisory associate for 1947-48 of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This organization has been cited as a Communist front by the special committee on Un-American Activities (Report No. 592, June 12, 1947) wherein it was cited as a Communist-front organization which seeks to attract Southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South although its professed interest in Southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subversive Communist Party in the United States.

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: Allan Knight Chalmers, national treasurer, member of the board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"A leaflet entitled "Protestantism Answers Hate" contains the name of Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in a list of sponsors of the call to a dinner forum in New York City, February 25, 1941, under auspices of Protestant Digest Associates. The Protestant Digest was cited by the special committee as "a magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line * * *" (Rept. No. 1311 of March 29, 1944).

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: Grace B. Fenderson, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this commit-

tee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"The pamphlet For a New Africa (p. 37), proceedings of the Conference on Africa held under auspices of the Council on African Affairs, April 14, 1944, named Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson as a conference participant.

"The Attorney General of the United States cited the Council on African Affairs as subversive and Communist in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948; redesignated April 27, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, and included on the April 1, 1954, consolidated list of organizations previously designated.

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: Willard S. Townsend, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"One Willard Townsend was a signer of a plea for the release of Earl Browder from prison, according to an advertisement which appeared in the Washington Post, March 12, 1942. He was identified as international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America (CIO).

"FEBRUARY 13, 1956.

"Subject: A. Philip Randolph, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

"The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning the subject individual. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this committee. It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler unless otherwise indicated.

"A. Philip Randolph supported a statement to Congress issued by the American League Against War and Fascism against neutrality measures as reported by the Daily Worker of February 27, 1937 (p. 2). The Daily Worker of April 22, 1938 (p. 2), reported that A. Philip Randolph was one of the signers of a letter urging open hearings on the neutrality act which was sent to Congress under auspices of the American League for Peace and Democracy. A. Philip Randolph was nominated as a member of the National Labor Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy at the American Congress for Peace and Democracy held in Washington, D. C., January 6-8, 1939, as shown by the pamphlet Seven and One-Half Million * * * (p. 32). Letterheads of the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy, dated May 18, 1938, and June 11, 1938, name him as a sponsor of the council. He was a sponsor of the Easter drive of the China Aid Council of the American League * * *, as shown by the Daily Worker of April 8, 1938 (p. 2). A photostatic copy of a letterhead of the American League for Peace and Democracy dated April 6, 1939, listed A. Philip Randolph as a national sponsor of that organization.

"The Attorney General of the United States cited the American League Against War and Fascism as subversive and Communist in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948. The organization was redesignated by the Attorney General April 27, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, and in-

cluded it on the April 1, 1954, consolidated list of organizations previously designated. The organization was cited previously by the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization (in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10). The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report dated March 29, 1944 (p. 53), cited the American League Against War and Fascism as "organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. * * * It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."

"The Attorney General cited the American League for Peace and Democracy as subversive and Communist in letters released June 1 and September 21, 1948; redesignated April 27, 1953, and included on the April 1, 1954, consolidated list. The Attorney General cited the group previously as established in the United States in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism "in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. * * * The American League for Peace and Democracy * * * was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, pt. 6, pp. 7442 and 7443). The special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of January 3, 1939 (pp. 69-71), cited the American League for Peace and Democracy as "the largest of the Communist-front movements in the United States."

"A letterhead of the organization, Commonwealth College, dated January 1, 1940, listed A. Philip Randolph as a member of the National Advisory Committee. He endorsed the reorganization plan of Commonwealth College, as shown by the August 15, 1937, issue of *Fortnightly*, a publication of the college (p. 3).

"The special Committee on Un-American Activities cited Commonwealth College as a Communist enterprise in its report of March 29, 1944 (pp. 76 and 167). The Attorney General cited the Commonwealth College as Communist in a letter released April 27, 1949; redesignated April 27, 1953, and included on the April 1, 1954, consolidated list.

"New Masses for October 26, 1937 (p. 11), reported that A. Philip Randolph was chairman of the National Negro Congress. A. Philip Randolph was president of the National Negro Congress, as shown by the *Daily Worker* of January 1, 1938 (p. 4), January 13, 1938 (p. 3), April 19, 1938 (p. 3), and the pamphlet, *Second National Negro Congress*, October 1937. He was president of the Third National Negro Congress, as reported by the June 1940 issue of the *Communist* (p. 548). The official proceedings of the 1936 National Negro Congress (p. 41), listed A. Philip Randolph as a member of the national executive council of the organization. He spoke at a gathering of the congress, as reported by the *Daily Worker* of March 8, 1938 (p. 3). The *Daily Worker* of February 15, 1938 (p. 7), reported that A. Philip Randolph contributed to the official proceedings of the Second National Negro Congress.

"The Attorney General cited the National Negro Congress as subversive and Communist in letters released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948; redesignated April 27, 1953, and included on the April 1, 1954, consolidated list. The organization was cited previously by the Attorney General as a Communist-front group (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 88, pt. 6, p. 7447). The special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of January 3, 1939 (p. 81), cited the National Negro Congress as "the Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes * * *."

"A. Philip Randolph was a consultant of the Panel on Citizenship and Civil Liberties of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, as shown by an official report of the organization, dated April 19-21, 1942. The call to the second conference, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, April 14-16, 1940, listed A. Philip Randolph as a sponsor of that conference.

"The special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944 (p. 147), cited the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate. The Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of June 12, 1947, cited the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

"A. Philip Randolph was a sponsor of the Conference on Pan-American Democracy (letterhead, Nov. 16, 1938). The booklet, *These American Say*, published by the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, named him as a representative individual. He was a sponsor of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights (program of conference, Feb. 12, 1940).

"The Conference on Pan-American Democracy (known also as Council for Pan-American Democracy) was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General in letters released June 1 and September 21, 1948; redesignated April 27, 1953, pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450. The special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944 (pp. 161 and 164), cited the organization as a Communist front which defended Carlos Luiz Prestes, a Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International.

"The *Daily Worker* of January 23, 1937 (p. 3), announced that A. Philip Randolph was scheduled to speak at the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Richmond, Va., February 12-14. "The People Versus H. C. L." listed him as a sponsor of the Consumers National Federation. He was shown as a sponsor of the Public Use of Arts Committee on an undated letterhead of that organization.

"The Southern Negro Youth Congress was cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means. (Attorney General, letter released December 4, 1947; redesignated April 27, 1953, and included on April 1, 1954, consolidated list.) The special Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of January 3, 1940 (p. 9), cited the Southern Negro Youth Congress as a Communist-front organization. The Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of April 17, 1947 (p. 14), cited the Southern Negro Youth Congress as "surreptitiously controlled" by the Young Communist League.

"The Consumer National Federation was cited as a Communist-front group by the special committee in its report on March 29, 1944 (p. 155).

"Public Use of the Arts Committee was cited as a Communist front by the special committee in its report of March 29, 1944 (p. 112)."

Others referred to in this article of February 23, 1956, and appearing also in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 102, part 3,

page 3215, all of whom had served as officers, members of the board of directors, or in other capacities for the NAACP, are:

T. C. Nutter, national vice president, member of national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

L. Pearl Mitchell, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Eric Johnston, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Bishop W. J. Walls, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

John Haynes Holmes, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Mary McLeod Bethune, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Oscar Hammerstein II, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

William Lloyd Imes, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Ira W. Jayne, national vice president, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, member of national board of directors, chairman of the national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Westley W. Law, Savannah, Ga., national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, national board of directors, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

William H. Hastie, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Earl G. Harrison, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Harry J. Greene, national board of directors, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Roscoe Dunjee, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Robert C. Weaver, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Lewis Gannett, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Norman Cousins, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Algernon D. Black, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. H. Claude Hudson, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Carl R. Johnson, national board of directors, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Alfred Baker Lewis, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. James J. McClendon, national board of directors, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

A. Maceo Smith, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

James Hinton, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

Theodore M. Berry, national board of directors, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Earl B. Dickerson, national board of directors, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Benjamin E. Mays, national board of directors, NAACP, 1954.

A. T. Walden, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Arthur D. Shores, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Loyd Garrison, chairman, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Sidney A. Jones, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

W. Robert Ming, Jr., national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Arthur J. Mandell, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Robert W. Kenny, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Milton R. Konvitz, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Loren Miller, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Bartley Crum, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Morris L. Ernst, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Z. Alexander Looby, national board of directors, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Paul J. Kern, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Karl N. Llewellyn, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Shad Polier (Isador Polier), national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Jawn Sandifer, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Sidney R. Redmond, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

George M. Johnson, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Edward P. Lovett, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Louis L. Redding, national legal committee, NAACP, 1954.

Joseph B. Robinson, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Edward L. Young, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Viola Bernard, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. John P. Peters, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. Russell L. Cecil, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, national health committee, NAACP, 1954.

Gloster Current, director of branch department, NAACP, 1954.

Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary, NAACP, 1954.

Franklin H. Williams, west-coast regional secretary, NAACP, 1954.

U. S. Tate, regional special counsel for southwest, NAACP, 1954.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP, 1954.

Clarence M. Mitchell, director, Washington bureau, NAACP, 1954.

Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations department, NAACP, 1954.

Clarence A. Laws, regional director, NAACP, 1954.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, NAACP, 1954.

Torea Hall Pittman, assistant field secretary, NAACP, 1954.

Madison S. Jones, Jr., assistant field secretary, NAACP, 1954.

Let us now examine some references which reflect the reported plans of the Soviet Communists to disrupt the course of life in that part of the United States lying below the Mason-Dixon line so that they, the Communists, would be able to lead the Negro population in any direction that best suited their plans.

The decision in *Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al.*, and decisions in related cases, provided the very weapon for which the Russian Comintern had hoped ever since the birth of their scheme to disrupt the relations between the citizens of the United States, conceived even before the speech of Comrade Jones on July 17, 1928. Equipped with this instrument of deadly portent, they proceeded to create the havoc only too well known today by citizens in every section of the United States.

It does not require great acumen to see how every piece of the pattern has fallen into place since that time when the opportunity presented was seized upon with eagerness by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, equipped apparently with almost unlimited funds and a personnel of educated Negroes, trained in the propaganda field, and sympathetic non-

Negroes, many of whom are excellent speakers.

This association has apparently left nothing undone to disturb relations between the white and Negro races. It is charged that the NAACP is planting single Negro families in heretofore strictly white residential settlements and previously white apartment buildings, thereby creating new incidents. It has accused the District of Columbia Police Department of discrimination in handling arrests, in employing Negroes on the force, and in promoting those already on the force. It is attempting to force integration in police boys' clubs. It has encouraged mass attendance of Negro youth in white schools, regardless of the hesitancy of some of them to change schools, and regardless of a planned gradual process of integration. The NAACP has attempted to force employment of Negroes in professions and other fields. It has promulgated many local court cases in efforts to speed up integration. All this has created hatred among many Negro and white youths, dividing the youth of our country on racial grounds. Of course, some white people, too, have been guilty of agitation.

Under our system of government, anyone with a grievance can present it in a public way, regardless of whether or not, under the veil of pretended sincerity lies initiation or furtherance of an attempt to destroy the existing order of society and even government itself. I am referring directly to a complaint by Eugene Davidson, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which, in my opinion, constitutes one more step in the process developed by that group ultimately to subject the white race of this Nation to the will of what is now its largest minority, and complete social integration. Considering the cooperation consciously or unconsciously being given this effort the NAACP is receiving definite assistance from the Federal Government toward the consummation of such a goal.

It is important for readers to understand very definitely that no statements contained herein should impute any idea of antagonism to the Negro race. Any such impression would be an unfortunate error, since the writer firmly believes that their basic rights or fundamental liberties should be in no degree whatsoever less than those of any others. Equally firmly, however, the writer believes, and intends to show, that the white race, as such, is in danger of extinction in the United States, and that a Communist pattern relative to the present conflict concerning the white and Negro races definitely exists, with the hope on the part of the Kremlin that, out of the chaos which is thereby created, there will come an opportunity for the Russian Communist Party to establish a foothold in the United States.

COMMUNIST PROCEDURES AND THEIR EFFECT

An unfortunate tendency is prevalent to minimize seemingly fantastic schemes on the part of Communists. It should be remembered, however, that the plans of the Russian Communists since 1917, assisted by diplomatic recognition in 1933 and billions of dollars donated by the United States following that unfortunate decision, have developed so successfully that Russia is today a world power with communism prevailing in approximately one-third of the globe. North Vietnam and millions of its population are now behind the Iron Curtain; the Tachen Islands were surrendered to the Chinese Reds in the hope that this would lessen the danger; Afghanistan is now under Communist domination; Cambodia and Laos are neutral, and Laos is expected to be accepting communism in its government.

These concessions followed the Korean cease-fire, when practically everything demanded by the Communists was yielded to them, due to failure on the part of the United

States to pursue its clear opportunity to drive the Communists from Korea, thus depriving us of a victory for which there is no substitute, as General MacArthur has said. Never before had this Nation failed to vanquish its foes and dictate all the terms of surrender or armistice. Therein lies a lesson, because of its similarity to the first compromise of its kind ever made by the Roman Empire, as near like our own civilization as can be found in history, when Theodosius compromised with the northern barbarians for a peace. (This it is hoped, is not significant, for at the time of Theodosius, the western Roman civilization was rapidly approaching its end. Today the tempo is faster.)

It is to be seriously regretted that those in power permitted this situation. With almost unlimited funds flowing from the United States to Russia since that year of 1933, there has been created a Frankenstein which now threatens the very existence of the free world and which compels the United States to be at all times no less than an armed camp.

History has never before produced anything to be compared with the techniques in political psychology, enslavement, and intrigue developed under the aegis of Communist despotism, even more cruel and unrelenting than those practiced by Asian princes. The average person, imbued with the spirit of democracy as known in England and America, is simply incapable of comprehending the extent of its deception, its power of persuasion, its penetrating espionage, and its ingenuity, directed principally today toward destruction of the United States.

It is very difficult, almost impossible, for people generally to believe in the existence of a definite plan by one nation in the world deliberately to plot the destruction of another, particularly when the motives are, for the time, somewhat obscure and its execution covers many years, even generations.

Periods of depression, such as the Kremlin hopes to inflict upon us, thereby "forcing the United States into bankruptcy," as Lenin expressed it, plays an important part in the furtherance of such purposes.

Communism, as practiced in Russia, presents a danger which is incomprehensible to the average citizen of free countries, and which overlooks nothing that could serve as a weapon aimed at the destruction of its intended victims. Turning to history in their search for power, Communist leaders have adopted the application of the strategy of "divide and conquer" attributed historically to Quintus Fabius Maximus, a great Roman general who used it to save, not to destroy, Rome. It has grown progressively successful, however, in recent years, as practiced by the Communists, who successfully throw to the press of the world the "apple of discord" in the form of the McCarthy-Army conflict and the discussion of the Oppenheimer question. Diversions from attention to serious problems of national defense involving our actual existence in this dangerous age; and the columns of the press everywhere have been filled with these controversies resulting no doubt from public demand, an unfortunate tendency of journalists today.

Could anything have been better designed for Communist purposes than engaging all the world in disputes concerning the application of democratic principles carried to a degree beyond the zone of safety in the zeal of participants to outstrip each other in gaining support of the voters?

It cannot be denied with honesty that Communists have developed a technique in presenting problems such as those under discussion, embracing both the zenith of perfection in perplexing their enemies and in convincing the public that their dupes and adherents are innocent victims of oppression,

deprived of their constitutional and social rights.

Pursuant to this strategy, they have for many years planned to utilize fully the inordinate desire of liberals to capture the vote of the Negro, North and South. They, therefore, proceeded to utilize their available channels to bring this idea to some northern so-called liberal Democrats and Republicans. They thought little and cared less of that danger which lurks constantly beneath the surface of a courteous exterior, but which remains unaltered in the heart and mind of every white man in the South, a determination that his children shall not be brought up from tender years in social integration with the Negro. This is not only known to Russian Communist planners, but is the basis of a scheme which has definitely been in the hands of their planners for destruction, as has previously been described in detail. If a majority of the Members of the United States Congress were told this, and it is hoped that they will be, it is to be feared that they would brush it aside, as they have all other such dangers for nearly 40 years.

Now, by insidious and clever dissemination of suggestions, and operating largely through channels effective in many high places, they have succeeded remarkably, even on Cabinet and legislative levels, in getting the assistance of not only many legislators, but of the executive branch of the Government as well, even to the extent of attempting to deprive citizens of the South of the right of trial by jury in civil-rights cases.

Thus, after at least 30 years of planning, Russian Communists have succeeded in causing discord among the American people, and, yet, our people do not seem to awaken to their danger. No effort has been spared, either by southerners or others who realize the danger of this conflict, to convince advocates of relentless pressure to render helpless the white citizens of the South against the miscegenation of their citizenry, to convince the northern liberals and their associates in other political categories of the unfair and dangerous schemes to gain political advantage by their effort, but to no avail. It is unfortunate, indeed, that desire for political power far exceeds the usually normal concern for material safety.

All this clearly parallels operational activities of Communist origin organized and developed over the decades, imbued with determination never to allow cessation of the effort to divide and conquer until, through sheer exhaustion and division of forces, the object of their iniquitous campaign becomes its victim.

REASONS FOR SOUTHERN FEELING

Let us now turn to reasons for southern resentment against complete integration of the Negro, both legally and socially, which is the aim of such organizations as the NAACP, as clearly demonstrated in their public statements, and as indicated in the plans of Soviet Communists to take advantage of such conflict to divide and conquer, assisted, they had hoped, by gestapo procedures in the hands of one or more ambitious Federal Government officials. Federal authority, such as originally contemplated by carefully hidden provisions contained in the Civil Rights bill, could easily be used to intimidate the whites of the South to the extent that they would be largely subjugated to the Negro population who, with the assistance of the NAACP or similar organizations, could so harass the white citizens of the South with actual or threatened legal action that life would become a continual burden, such as the baseless attack recently on the superintendent of police in the District of Columbia. The Negroes, led on in the ignorant belief that they had been given newborn superior right, could conceivably bring about such chaos as to create just such a situation as the Soviet Communists have been planning for over 30 years.

It is absolutely impossible to integrate white and colored children extensively and indiscriminately in schools and expect social barriers to continue to exist. Hours in school classrooms and on playground during formative years constitute the greatest possible danger, and will inevitably result in destroying the race of white Caucasians which have made these United States great, and bring about a genetic result such as that described in the following article (from the wires of the Associated Press) by Dr. Curt Stern, a University of California geneticist:

"UNITED STATES NEGROES SEEM CERTAIN TO DISAPPEAR—GENETICIST SAYS WHITES WILL HAVE SLIGHTLY BRUNETTE SHADE

"BERKELEY, CALIF., September 19.—The American Negro eventually will disappear by mixing into the Caucasian population, and the main mark he will leave on the white will be a slightly brunette shade, says a University of California geneticist.

"The process will require centuries, but just how long will depend on social developments, says Dr. Curt Stern, a professor of zoology who specializes in the study of heredity. Dr. Stern makes the statements in the October issue of the Scientific American.

"There will be two stages of the process, he adds.

"First, an increasing number of ostensibly black people who already have a mixture of white in them will become whiter as they mix with other whites, and their offspring will become known as white.

"Second, these supposedly little-diluted blacks will be somewhat more African in appearance than the Negro of today. Whether they will mix slowly into the overwhelmingly larger white group or be taken into it rather rapidly will depend on social considerations of the future.

"It seems likely, Dr. Stern reports, that the African genes of the remaining blacks will be dispersed among the Caucasian element so widely that they will add only a light-brownish cast to the white population generally.

"Eventually, Dr. Stern predicted, the fusion will become so thorough that only a few thousand people with black skin will appear in each generation, and they probably will have straight hair, narrow noses, and thin lips.

"The beginning signs of this change already are apparent, Dr. Stern adds." (Washington Evening Star, September 20, 1954.)

The eventual result of social integration will be that no newly married couple could possibly know whether their offspring might not be Negro in coloring and traits, in spite of their belief that both were of the white Caucasian race.

According to recent publicized statements from official sources, approximately 71½ percent of children now attending the public schools of the District of Columbia are Negroes. It is a truism that you cannot improve the character of anything, be it animal, vegetable, or mineral, by mixing with it something of less quality; on the contrary, the eventual result is bound to be on a level somewhere between the two. It is unfortunate that the Supreme Court, in its policies and decisions on the subject of integration, has so completely overlooked the eventual effect upon the Nation, its first and most seriously affected victims being those who live below the Mason-Dixon line, where the heretofore-satisfactory relations existing between the races had been steadily improving, but are now disintegrating into a state of agitation, suspicion, and fear, endangering the entire Nation.

Many States at present have laws which prohibit the marriage of whites and Negroes, but in all likelihood, if ever the test of their constitutionality reaches the Supreme Court of the United States during the tenure of its present composition, such laws can hardly be expected to endure.

It can, therefore, be clearly seen that this serious issue now confronting the entire South presents a perfect opportunity for the liberals and their associates to fan the flames of discord, obsessed as they seem to be with winning the votes of the Negroes, not only in the South but throughout the United States, regardless of the disastrous effect it might have. Nothing could be better designed to further the Soviet Communist plans, as previously described in detail.

LIBERALISM

DeTocqueville observed, just about 100 years ago, that "the art of administration may be ranked as a science, and no science can be improved if the discoveries and observations of successive generations are not connected together. History holds lessons for modern government. We can profit greatly from a survey of conditions that human nature has devised and that human beings have endured in the administration of past peoples."

Liberalism has played a prominent part in history. It is of interest to note that, when world leadership followed as the result of governmental conservation in the ancient Roman civilization, nearest of all ancient republics in every respect to our own, the Gracchi brothers appeared upon the political scene, beginning 133 B. C. That was when Rome excelled all previous civilizations in the conservation of government, magnificent engineering accomplishments, great roads leading to even the remotest parts of the republic, arenas, government buildings, unbelievably great aqueducts, and the like.

When Julius Caesar was appointed dictator by the Senate to stem the flow of government funds raised by taxation of the people, and to accomplish other much-needed reforms, he temporarily eliminated the right to vote because the people had been led by politicians advocating unlimited government gratuities to vote for them so that such policies could be continued. Because he had temporarily suspended voting as the only way to restore the already depleted treasury of the government, Caesar was assassinated by the leaders of that same clique who held office by giving away the funds of the government treasury under the guise of liberal policies by a beneficent government which no longer had sufficient funds for national defense or conduct of government functions.

This inexcusable crime foreshadowed eventual disintegration of that great civilization which, after an intervening period of revolution of about 14 years, became an empire in 31 B. C., replacing the Roman Republic. Despotism thereafter prevailed, eliminating liberty and freedom for the people, which had been gained through centuries of great and intelligent effort, and lost forever through the act prompted by frustration on the part of liberal and paternalistic Roman senators and officials. Tiberius Gracchus and his liberalism had superseded that effective good judgment and the reasonable conservatism of the voters of the Roman Republic and the effect of this insidious political poison had run its course. Tiberius Gracchus' liberalism after less than a century had won, but Roman civilization was doomed.

John Steinbeck, Pulitzer prize-winning author, in an interview which was reported by the International News Service September 1, 1957, said:

"No nation has ever resembled the late Roman Empire so closely as modern America."

This is why we need a consciousness of today's trend toward disaster.

This pattern, according to history, seems an inevitable one.

It is an undeniable fact, proven by history, that one of the pitfalls which develop

inevitably during the life of any democratic form of government, whether comparable to the one originating in Greece centuries before the birth of Christ, or a more modernized form, is the unfortunate tendency which too frequently is for unlimited government gratuities. Democracies thus affected eventually cease to exist.

Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate, recently said, as quoted in one of his Sunday Star columns, *Spires of the Spirit*:

"In our intricate civilization there is an increasing tendency to seek first life's secrets and to taboo its risks. When that becomes the ruling passion, it spells ultimate ruin to an individual or a nation. History fairly shouts that when any system takes as its goal comfort and convenience to such an ex-

tent that the qualities of adventure are bleached out, it is doomed."

Prof. Luigi Einaudo, former President of the Republic of Italy, in his message to the 10th International Liberal Congress at Oxford, England, said:

"Indeed, the theme which you will debate, the significance of social security in a free society, is of the greatest importance. We all agree on the necessity that the state receive the means to defend its citizens against the worst hazards and that the inequality of opportunity should be diminished. Still, without doubt, there also exists the danger that such a policy, instead of helping a free society, undermines it. An excess of social security can destroy the instinct to save, the feeling of family responsibility, and the affection for one's property, big or small. We

all know the consequences of such a policy of exaggeration; inflation, ubiquity of controls, statism, decay of political liberty, and the end of all personal and private initiative."

For lack of space (and also a probability of an overdose of the available facts in one article), it is now left to the reader to reach a conclusion as to the dangers involved. If the possibilities suggested seem fantastic, reference is made again to the extent of the world subjugated by the Communists in just about 40 years.

I'm very sure, if it is realized fully by those responsible for this decision that posterity will look back askance at those who were originally responsible for the creation of a miscegenated nation, that some remedial action will be taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Psalms 27: 14: Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart.

Eternal and ever-blessed God, Thou art always speaking unto us through Thy Holy Word.

May we daily hear Thy voice calling and commanding us to commit our ways unto the Lord.

We rejoice that the words of the Holy Scriptures are a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path.

Incline our hearts to heed those sacred words for he that followeth them shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life.

Give us such a love of Thy truth that we shall come to know the truth of Thy love.

In the name of the Christ, the Eternal Word, we offer our petitions. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE LATE HONORABLE DUDLEY A. WHITE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to advise the House of the death of one of its former distinguished Members, the Honorable Dudley A. White, of Sandusky, Ohio, who represented the 13th Ohio District in this body in the 75th and 76th Congresses.

Dudley White was a truly great American. He served his country as an enlisted man in the Navy during the First World War. Later, in World War II, he again joined the colors and became a captain in the Navy in charge of enlistments in the Navy. He also served as Ohio commander of the American Legion.

After leaving the House he was a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio. He was recognized as one of the

outstanding newspaper publishers of modern times, having under his direction a number of important Ohio daily newspapers.

Mr. White indeed served his State and Nation ably and well. His death on October 14 of last year came as a shock and surprise to all of us. I am sure that the membership of the House joins me in extending our sincere sympathy to his very fine family. In his passing we have all lost a great and good friend, and Ohio and our beloved country has lost a true leader and a real patriot.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks the statement of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BAUMHART], who is absent on official business, may be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. BAUMHART. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Dudley Allen White, Sr., an illustrious Member of the House of Representatives during the 75th and 76th Congresses, and my good friend, died on October 14, 1957, at the age of 56.

Dudley White served in this body, and represented the constituents of the 13th Ohio Congressional District, with sincerity and true legislative ability.

He was born in New London, Huron County, Ohio, January 3, 1901, attended the public schools and was graduated from the New London High School. His life was devoted to serving his country in time of conflict, to public office, and bringing to the people of Ohio good journalism.

During the First World War Dudley White served as an enlisted man in the United States Navy. In 1929 and 1930 he was State commander of the American Legion. He was Ohio's member of the national executive committee of the Legion in 1932. During World War II he was called to active duty in the United States Navy in 1942 as a lieutenant commander; he was promoted to captain and served as director of recruiting and induction until 1946. That year he was awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious" service as director of recruiting and induction for the Navy during the war.

He entered the newspaper business at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1925, and became editor and general manager. He was associate publisher of the *Reflector-Herald*, in Norwalk, and vice president of Sandusky Newspapers, Inc., Sandusky. At the time of his death Dudley White was publisher of the *Sandusky Register* and the *Norwalk Reflector-Herald*.

His interest in and dedication to worthwhile endeavors read like a cross-section of American life. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1928 and 1948, and was an alternate in 1932. For 5 years he served as a trustee of Bowling Green State University. He was president of a broadcasting company and a bank director. In 1953 he was appointed executive director of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. During President Eisenhower's first term, he served 18 months on the Hoover Commission.

No task was too big for Dudley White. He approached all problems with an enviable enthusiasm and unswerving zeal. He was known to his associates as a doer and a dedicated man.

Dudley White was not a candidate for reelection to the United States House of Representatives in 1940, but in that year was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. The man who defeated him is now a member of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice Harold H. Burton of Ohio.

Dudley White was a fervent patriot. He loved his country. He respected the Congress in our scheme of government. He was devoted to duty and a man I am proud to have called my friend. To Mrs. White, the daughter and son, I express deepest sympathy. He will long be remembered by those who were privileged to be associated with him.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, during our service here in the House of Representatives we all make many, many friends. As a matter of fact, on occasion it seems to me that all of us are friends one to the other. From time to time we may have our differences on matters that come before us for consideration, but on the whole we are friends.

However, I am sure every one of us comes to know certain Members better than others. Certainly that was my experience with the late Dudley White. I never had a better friend in the House of Representatives. I do not know that I ever had a better friend anywhere at any time than Dudley White. He was one of the finest, most outstanding, and able Members of this House that I have known. In addition to his service here he demonstrated his ability in other